PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
JAN 16 1952
DEPARTMENT OF WAR LIBRARY

FOF

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Prof. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres., Brooklyn College
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMER, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: [illegible] FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. [illegible] WILLIAMSON, Columbia

FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

Vol. XII, No. 584 Published weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1 Friday, January 4—Thursday, January 10, 1952

COVERS PERIOD TUESDAY, JANUARY 1 THROUGH THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *Truman-Churchill meeting held in Washington. Russia lost in UN move to shift Korean truce talks to Security Council, scuttle UN collective security program. Western Big 3 studied Southeast Asia war danger. Stalin offered sympathy to Japan on "foreign occupation." U.S. proposed Intl. Court decision on Russia's lend-lease debt, challenged Russia on missing World War II prisoners. René Pleven Cabinet resigned in France. Flying Enterprise sank off England, heroic captain saved.*

B **Domestic News.** *Pres. Truman's state-of-union message to Congress stressed defense drive, warned of war menace. Eisenhower said he would accept GOP Presidential draft. President named McGrath to head Govt. cleanup drive, submitted tax bureau reorganization plan to Congress. Nationwide strike postponed 45 days by CIO Steelworkers. Housing, cars, TV & radio sets, other civilian goods cut sharply for 2d quarter; potato prices rolled back.*

Died: *Sculptor Jo Davidson.*

TRUMAN - CHURCHILL CONFERENCE

C **Pledge Unity, Postpone Disputes.** Pres. Truman & Prime Min. Winston Churchill reviewed the world situation in a Washington conference Jan. 5-8 and reported Jan. 9 they saw eye to eye on major objectives: building up the defense of West Europe, defending & pacifying the Middle East, blocking further Communist aggression in Korea & Southeast Asia.

Churchill obtained an announced agreement that U.S. air bases in Britain would not be used for atomic bombing of Communist Europe without British consent.

D The 2 leaders failed to settle disagreements over recognition of Red China, standardization of rifles used by the U.S. & British armies and appointment of a North Atlantic naval commander. They postponed the question of new U.S. economic aid to Britain. Britain did not agree to join the European Army & Schuman coal-steel plan. Mr. Truman did not indorse Churchill's desire for talks with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin.

Churchill, 77, said when he arrived in New York via the *Queen Mary* Jan. 5 he was not going to Washington to "get settlements or sign agreements," wanted instead to "establish close & intimate understanding" with the U.S. so the 2 countries "may deal with events of the future with knowledge of each E other's point of view." He conceded that the "setting and everything leading up to it" would determine whether talks with Stalin were advisable.

In their report on the conference in a communiqué Jan. 9, Mr. Truman & Churchill said they had met in a spirit of "mutual friendship, respect & confidence. Each . . . gained a better understanding of the thoughts & aims of the other." British press reports in advance of the meeting that Mr. Truman would give Churchill a chilly reception and try to enforce U.S. policies on Britain were dismissed by the President Jan. 3 as foolish. He sent his plane *Independence* to New York for F Churchill Jan. 5, greeted the Prime Minister at Washington's Natl. Airport later that day and took him aboard the Presidential yacht *Williamsburg* for their first talks.

Results Announced. The conference communiqué Jan. 9 said:

Anglo-U.S. Unity—The U.S. & Britain are determined to unite with each other & other free countries "to ensure peace & security" and build up "the strength of the free world."

NEW YEAR. Statements on the new year 1952:

Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov, Soviet Control Com. chairman in Germany, toasting U.S. High Comm. John J. McCloy at McCloy's Berlin party Jan. 1: "There is no reason why we can't start the new year with good wishes." [See Vol. XI, 395G; X, 299G]

G Marshal Tito to the Yugoslav people Jan. 1: "We are over the worst" in the struggle against the Cominform but "every weakness at the expense of another country only increases the chance for a new war." [See p. 3M; Vol. XI, 379H]

Chinese Red Pres. Mao Tse-tung at a Peking (Peiping) celebration Jan. 2: His army must achieve "still greater victories" in 1952, "resist American aggression & aid Korea." The Chinese people must "launch vigorously & uncompromisingly a large-scale struggle against corruption, waste & bureaucracy" at home. [See p. 3M; Vol. XI, 337D]

H Gen. Francisco Franco to the Spanish Council of the Kingdom in Madrid Jan. 6: "Thanks both to God & the tenacity of Spaniards, the sun of our hopes begins to shine in the world." [See p. 4F; Vol. XI, 418K]

British A-Bomb Bases—The way in which U.S. air bases in England will be used "in an emergency" will be "a matter for joint decision" by the U.S. & British Govts. This was intended to reassure Britons that the U.S. would not bomb Russia from English airfields unless the British agreed to risk retaliatory A- J bombing by the Reds. [See Vol. XI, p. 386N]

(The British Govt. Jan. 7 ordered a new checkup on the loyalty of its atomic scientists. This was regarded as preliminary to Britain's asking the U.S. for a larger share of atomic secrets. But broader exchange of atomic data was not mentioned in the Truman-Churchill communiqué.) [See Vol. XI, p. 334H]

Peace Talks with Reds—"We share the hope & the determination that war . . . shall not again be visited on mankind." "We are willing at any time to explore all reasonable means of resolving the issues which now threaten the peace of the world." Mr. Truman was said to have stressed his opposition to talks with K Stalin at present. [See p. 2L-M; Vol. XI, 403M, 362H]

West Europe & Germany—The U.S. & Britain will give "full support to efforts now being made to establish a European defense community and will lend all assistance in their power in bringing it to fruition." Churchill thus indorsed such projects as the European Army & Schuman coal-steel pool without promising that Britain would join them. "A democratic Germany" should become "a full & equal partner" in a "purely defensive organization for European security." [See p. 4A; Vol. XI, 418E-G, 403M] L

Middle East Defense—"We have found a complete identity of aims in this part of the world." Both want "stability, peaceful development & prosperity" for the area. "An Allied Middle East command should be set up as soon as possible."

Egypt—"The 4-power approach"—the U.S.-British-French-Turkish plan for a Mid-Eastern defense command which Egypt has refused to join—"offers the best prospect for relieving the present tension" (over Suez & Sudan). [See p. 4G-J]

Iran—They praised "the initiative taken by the Intl. Bank" to work out a temporary plan for international operation of Iran's M paralyzed oil industry, said they hope the Bank will find "a solution . . . acceptable to all . . . concerned." [See p. 4J-K]

Far East—"The overriding need to counter the Communist threat" in the Far East "transcends such divergencies as there are in our policies toward China." (Churchill defended British recognition of Red China. The U.S. is against it.) Both the

U.S. & Britain plan "full support for UN measures against aggression in Korea until peace & security are restored there." The communiqué said forthcoming U.S.-British-French staff talks in Washington will "consider specific measures to strengthen the security of Southeast Asia." (The British are said to fear a Red coup in Burma. The U.S. & France believe Red China hopes to send a "volunteer" army to Indo-China.) [See pp. 2K, 3F, D]

British Economy—Plans are afoot to trade more Malayan tin, aluminum & other strategic materials from Britain & its territories for U.S. steel. This will help cut Britain's foreign expenditures for defense, save its dollar reserves.

(Trade in metals was the only economic measure to help Britain mentioned in the communiqué. Churchill was said to have decided not to bid for more U.S. aid until Britain had done everything it could to solve its dollar shortage. It received a $39,888,000 lift Jan. 2: the U.S. gave it that amount under a 1950 agreement to make up loss of gold & dollar reserves through use of sterling by Marshall Plan countries in the European Payments Union. Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard Austen Butler revealed Jan. 7 that the sterling area's gold & dollar reserves declined $1,532,000,000 in July-Dec. 1951, were down to $2,325,000,000 at year's end.) [See Vol. XI, p. 420M]

Arms Standardization—Neither the U.S. nor Britain "thinks it wise at this critical time to take the momentous step of changing its rifle." The U.S. will continue to produce its new .308 caliber Garand army rifle, Britain its new .28 caliber models—all "on an experimental basis" while efforts toward a standardization agreement continue. [See Vol. XI, p. 379A]

Atlantic Naval Commander—Whether to pick a U.S. or British admiral "is still under discussion." [See Vol. XI, p. 379A]

Atlantic Unity—"We are resolved to build an Atlantic community" based on the North Atlantic Treaty "not only for immediate defense, but for enduring progress" (in economic, social & cultural fields). [See Vol. XI, p. 298E]

Top Aides in Talks. In Churchill's party for the Washington talks were Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden; Gen. Lord Ismay, Commonwealth Relations Secy. of State; Paymaster General Lord Cherwell, atomic energy chief; Field Marshal Sir William J. Slim, Imperial General Staff chief; Adm. Sir Rhoderick Robert McGrigor, First Sea Lord. Among Pres. Truman's advisers during the conference: State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett, Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman Gen. Omar N. Bradley. It was the 2d time Mr. Truman & Churchill had met as government leaders (first was at the 1945 Potsdam Conf.). It was Churchill's 6th visit to the U.S. since Dec. 1941 when he came to see FDR after Pearl Harbor. [See Vol. IX, pp. 113E, 105H]

Acheson & Eden finished Jan. 10 a subsidiary conference on details of questions discussed by Mr. Truman & Churchill. Washington reports said Acheson made progress toward a British agreement that Chiang Kai-shek may sign Japan's peace treaty on behalf of Formosa & other Nationalist islands. They also discussed the effect on Britain of Japan's expanding trade. [See Vol. XI, pp. 289C-D, 290E]

Churchill attended Mr. Truman's state-of-the-union address to Congress Jan. 9, called it a "masterful document." He went to New York to visit Bernard M. Baruch Jan. 9, proceeded to Canada Jan. 10. He is to return to Washington and address Congress Jan. 17. [See Vol. XI, p. 418J-K]

KOREA & SOUTHEAST ASIA

UN Rebuffs Vishinsky

Truce Talk Maneuver Fails. Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky was defeated in a UN Gen. Assembly committee in Paris Jan. 8-9 when he tried to get Korean truce negotiations shifted to the UN Security Council. His maneuver was part of a futile attempt to scuttle the Acheson plan for collective defense adopted by the UN in Nov. 1950.

Vishinsky linked the situations in Korea & Southeast Asia, charged that the U.S. is ferrying Chinese Nationalist troops into Burma & Thailand for an attack on Red China's southern frontier. Westerners in turn accused Vishinsky of laying a false propaganda foundation for a "defensive" Chinese Red assault on Indo-China & its neighbors. Pres. Truman warned Congress in his state-of-the-union message Jan. 9 there were "signs of further trouble" in southeast Asia. [See p. 5F]

Other U.S. spokesmen charged that Russia was hindering Korean truce progress by trying to interrupt negotiations now going on in Korea, shift them to the Security Council where Russia has a veto. Westerners expressed doubt that the Reds intend to agree to a Korean armistice unless it requires UN forces to leave Korea quickly, thereby giving the Reds another chance to overrun South Korea.

Fights Acheson Plan, Seeks High-Level Parley. Vishinsky made his move in the Assembly's Political & Security Com. which began discussion of UN collective security measures when the Assembly returned Jan. 2 from an 11-day Christmas-New Year holiday. In a speech Jan. 3 that lasted 2 hrs. 20 mins. he introduced a resolution for:

(1) Abolition of the Collective Measures Com., the agency in charge of planning for collective UN defense against an aggressor. He called the Acheson collective-security plan a "program of a group of bellicose countries united for aggressive purposes." (2) An immediate Security Council meeting to consider measures "likely to remove the tension at present existing in international relations" and "help to bring to a successful conclusion" the truce negotiations in Korea. He asked that Foreign Ministers or other high-ranking officials represent their countries in the Council parley.

On Southeast Asia, West Europe. In charging that Chinese Nationalists are being shifted from Formosa to Burma & Thailand in U.S. transports [see Vol. XI, p. 419K-L] Vishinsky said: "These . . . flagrantly illegal acts of the U.S., we can be quite sure, will be declared to be defensive measures against China's 'aggression' whenever events begin to take their course on the southern borders of China, in Thailand, Burma & Yunnan Province [South China]." The U.S. State Dept. denied Jan. 3 that Americans are moving Chinese Nationalists to Southeast Asia. It suggested that Russia trumped up the charge in order to excuse future Chinese aggression.

Vishinsky also told West Europeans involved in the European Army plan: "Your own growing differences will blow up your plans." [See pp. 1M, 4B; Vol. XI, 418E]

U.S. Rallies Opposition. Some small nations in the UN at first favored the high-level Security Council "peace" session proposed by Vishinsky. But the U.S., backed by Britain & France, warned that Russia was setting a trap to wreck collective security and block a safe Korean truce.

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, in Washington Jan. 4, said Korean truce negotiations had made steady albeit slow progress and Russia's attempt to shift them to the Security Council would obstruct, not hasten it. He also said the Collective Measures Com., which the Russians want to abolish, is one of the most important gains made by the UN. [See Vol. XI, p. 417C-D]

Vishinsky appeared again Jan. 7 in the Political & Security Com. for Security Council action to save the "floundering" Korean truce talks. "We want to save your boys from dying on the battlefield," he said. "Let's help those commanders over there in Korea. Let's give them our assistance." U.S. delegate Benjamin V. Cohen replied that UN troops in Korea have not been "fighting & dying . . . to turn the fate of that country over to a Soviet veto" in the Security Council.

Reds Stall in Korea. Progress in the Panmunjom truce conference came to a standstill Jan. 7 with the Reds waiting to see what the UN did about Vishinsky's plan for a Security Council meeting. U.S. Maj. Gen. Howard M. Turner & Chinese Red Maj. Gen. Hsieh Fang called each other "bandit" during an acrimonious debate Jan. 4 over the chief stumbling block in the truce-enforcement subcommittee: Red refusal to ban construction of military airfields in North Korea during an armistice. UN negotiators said the Red delegates acted Jan. 7 "like schoolgirls who had a secret and were not telling their friends." Vice Adm. Charles Turner Joy, UN truce team chief, said Jan. 7 that "with each passing day there is less & less reason to think the Communists really want a stable armistice." Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, UN Supreme Commander, charged in Tokio Jan. 9 that the Red truce delegates "represent only a small clique of power-mad masters in the Kremlin . . . do not & never will represent the will of the people." [See Vol. XI, p. 417G]

In the Panmunjom subcommittee on exchange of prisoners, the Reds agreed in principle Jan. 1 to repatriation of captured civilians. But they refused Jan. 3 to agree with the UN that (1) repatriation of military prisoners & civilians should be carried

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1952 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.; Ray Lapica, Secy.-Treas.

out by stages, not all at once, and (2) civilians have the right to refuse to go home. [See Vol. XI, p. 417K]

Vishinsky Loses. The Political & Security Com. in Paris voted down Vishinsky's Korean & security program Jan. 8-9.

A The Soviet demand for abolition of the Collective Measures Com. was rejected, 52-5, Jan. 8. The committee passed, 51-5, a Western resolution asking UN countries to earmark forces for collective defense insofar as their national laws permit. The victorious resolution, sponsored by the U.S., Britain & 9 other countries, would make collective action more voluntary than obligatory—a concession to small countries that hesitated to oppose Vishinsky's plan. The resolution sent to the full Assembly for ratification was opposed by Russia, White Russia, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia & Poland. (Argentina, India & Indonesia abstained. El Salvador was absent.) [See Vol. XI, p. 315C]

B Vishinsky's plan for a Security Council session on Korea was beaten by 40-6 (Soviet bloc, Burma in minority) Jan. 9. Then the Political Com. voted 47-6 (Soviet bloc, Chile) to end its discussion of Korea for the time being. The committee finally voted 50-0 (Soviet bloc in favor) for a Security Council "peace" session whenever a Korean armistice has been reached and other developments indicate the meeting "could usefully serve to remove" international tensions. In Political Com. debate Jan. 9, U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross contended that a Korean armistice should be worked out by military delegations in the field (the plan now being followed), not in a high-level conference where talks would be complicated by politics. [See Vol. XI, p. 378C]

C **Red States Seek UN Entry.** The UN reported membership applications from the Viet Minh rebel state in Indo-China Jan. 3 and North Korea Jan. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 411P]

Indo-China. French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman said in Paris Jan. 6 that France "would not refuse an accord which would put an end" to the Indo-China civil war "under conditions which would be honorable for France." But he said France did not want "to open doors to communism." He also said France was not "concerned with imperialism or with conquest" in Indo-China. [See Vol. XI, p. 419K]

D For fear of a move against Indo-China soon by Red China, the U.S., Britain & France scheduled a conference in Washington Jan. 11 on the military outlook in Southeast Asia. Gen. Alphonse-Pierre Juin, Inspector General of the French Army and North Atlantic ground forces commander, flew to the U.S. Jan. 8-9 to represent France due to the illness of Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, Indo-China commander. [See Vol. XI, 345K, 314H]

French bombers concentrated Jan. 5-7 on attacks on rebel Viet Minh convoys moving war supplies into northern Indo-China from Red China. Viet Minh agents set off time bombs in downtown Saigon Jan. 9, killing 2 persons. [See IX, p. 398H]

E Lt. Henri Leclerc de Hautecloque, son of the late World War II Free French commander Gen. Jacques Leclerc (Philippe de Hautecloque), was reported Jan. 7 to have been wounded & captured by Viet Minh troops near Hanoi. He commanded a native Viet Nam battalion. [See Vol. XI, p. 171G; VII, 388L]

Truman Bars U.S.-ROK Pact. Pres. Truman has assured South Korea the U.S. "won't let Korea down" in the truce negotiations but he is not ready to accept South Korea's bid for a mutual security pact with the U.S., South Korean Amb. Dr. Yu Chan Yang said in Washington Jan. 4 after a meeting with the President. South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee had offered to go to Washington to negotiate a mutual defense treaty. He also intended to present his case against truce terms that would leave

F Korea partitioned. [See Vol. XI, p. 393K]

Korean Fighting. A 12-day battle near Korangpo, 6 miles east of the Panmunjom truce conference site, died down Jan. 9 with the Reds still in possession of a strategic hill position known as Sasi Bulge they captured Dec. 28. 3 Red planes dropped bombs on Kimpo Airfield & Inchon harbor west of Seoul Jan. 1. The U.S. reported 7 MIG Red jet planes shot down in air battles Jan. 7-8. Red China charged Jan. 7 that an American plane had bombed Tatungkou & Peichungtzu, Manchurian towns near Antung, Dec. 26 & 31. [See Vol. XI, pp. 418A-B, 369N, 282L]

Gen. Curtis LeMay, USAF Strategic Air Command chief, said in a New York speech Jan. 7 that "almost overnight the

G Communists in the Korean area have become one of the major air powers of the world." [See Vol. XI, pp. 402C-D, 324D-E]

Casualties. Published U.S. war casualties through Jan. 4 totaled 104,084 (17,834 dead), the U.S. Defense Dept. reported Jan. 9. Canada reported Jan. 4 a total of 657 casualties (124 dead) in Korea. [See Vol. XI, pp. 418B, 410C]

Congressional Medal of Honor posthumous awards: Jan. 2 to Sgt. William S. Sitman of Bedford, Pa. (threw himself on a grenade to save 5 other men); Jan. 4 to Cpl. Clair Goodblood, 21, of Burnham, Me. (fought until killed while demoralized comrades regrouped for a counterattack). 39 CMH awards have now been made during the Korean war. [See Vol. XI, p. 418C-D] H

Surinam (Dutch Guiana) group of 23 volunteers left Paramaribo Jan. 3 to join Dutch forces fighting in Korea. [See Vol. XI, pp. 385H, 50D-E] . . . **Paul Douglas,** Jan Sterling, Keith Andres & Raymond Burr, Hollywood actors, ended a holiday tour of the Korean war zone Jan. 3. [See Vol. XI, p. 402F-G]

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Japan. Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin offered Japan Jan. 1 his "deep sympathy" because it was "trapped in a serious situation under foreign [U.S.] occupation." He wished the Japanese "success in fighting for the freedom of your own country." Stalin was one of several world leaders asked for New Year statements by the Japanese Kyodo news agency. Foreign diplomats in Moscow predicted that Russia would soon offer Japan a separate peace treaty. The Moscow press also said Jan. 5 that resumption of full-scale trade between Japan & Red China would be discussed at a Soviet-sponsored world economic conference in Moscow in April. But Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida said Jan. 8: "So long as China is a Communist country and disturbs the peace & order of foreign countries Japan cannot hold intercourse with her." [See Vol. XI, pp. 331G, L, 329K] . . . Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander in Tokio, told the Japanese Jan. 1 that 1952 would usher in "a new phase in the history of Japan as one of the free nations" under its San Francisco peace treaty. Britain's ratification of the treaty was deposited in Washington Jan. 3 (first by an Allied power). [See Vol. XI, p. 419N] J K

India Gets U.S. Aid. India will get $50 million from the U.S. for technical economic aid the next 5 years through an Indo-American Technical Cooperation Fund, set up under an agreement signed in New Delhi Jan. 5 by Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru & U.S. Amb. Chester Bowles. Funds come from the 1951 U.S. Mutual Security Act appropriation. An additional $4 million will pay salaries & expenses of U.S. administrators & technical advisers. Major programs planned: expansion of food & hydro-electric power production. [See Vol. XI, pp. 364H-J, 350B] . . . India is the first country to set up a birth control project with the aid of the UN World Health Org., WHO consultant Abraham Stone reported in New York Jan. 3. The "rhythm method" of birth control will be tried by volunteer couples in 5 areas of India. Stone estimated that India's excessive birth rate is causing the country's population to increase 4-5 million a year. [See Vol. XI, pp. 351N, 383D] L

China. Red China announced Jan. 7 that a new administrative committee under chairmanship of Liu Lan-tao, ex-Minister for North China Affairs, has been formed to administer North China (Hopei, Shansi, Pingyuan, Chahar & Suiyan provinces). Ouster of 2 veteran Chinese Communist Party members (Liu Ching-shan & Chang Tse-shan) from party membership because they stole $750,000 from banks & airfield construction funds was announced Jan. 5. The Reds are urging people in Shanghai to write in complaints against official "corruption, waste & bureaucratism." A Peking report Jan. 3 said Communists are taking over some posts in the China Peasants & Workers Democratic Party, one of the non-Communist groups in Red China's governing coalition. [See p. 1G-H; Vol. XI, 419L-M, 345E, 314K; X, 186L] . . . Expulsion of Bishop August Gaspais of Kirin, Manchuria, a Frenchman, and 7 priests (3 Americans) from Red China was reported by Roman Catholics in Hong Kong Jan. 2-3. [See Vol. XI, p. 419M] . . . 4 convicted Red spies were executed by firing squad in Taipei, Formosa Jan. 6 and Nationalist authorities said 629 Red underground agents had surrendered in Formosa the past 2 months. Premier Chen Cheng warned a meeting of Nationalist officials Jan. 4 that the Reds have "intensified their campaign of infiltration into Formosa" in hopes of taking over the island "from within." [See Vol. XI, pp. 419L, 364F] . . . The British freighter *Taikinshan,* detained in Formosa 6½ months for an alleged attempt to run the Nationalist blockade of Red China, was released & returned to Hong Kong Jan. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 123L] M N P

Tibet is trading with India through a new Himalayan Syndicate formed by Tibetans & Chinese Reds, it was reported from Kalimpong, India Jan. 3. The company's first order: 40,000 spades & pickaxes for use on roadbuilding & agricultural projects supervised by the Reds in Tibet. [See Vol. XI, p. 364G]

GERMANY

Unification Dispute. A revised East German plan for an East-West German unification election was contained in an election-law bill presented to the East-zone Parliament in Berlin Jan. 2. The Red terms for "free, general, equal, direct & secret all-German elections to a Natl. Assembly" had 2 features opposed in the West: (1) it provides for a preliminary East-West German conference to set up a committee to conduct the elections; (2) it omits UN observation of the voting. An East-zone commission headed by Dep. Premier Walter Ulbricht, who spent 2 weeks in Moscow last month, drafted the Red plan. [See Vol. XI, pp. 419G, 362D]

West German Social Dems. announced in Bonn Jan. 4 they would campaign this year for unification of Germany instead of German integration with West Europe. [See Vol. XI, p. 386P]

Bonn Army Plans. Allied officials in Bonn said Jan. 6 that West Germans have drafted secret plans for a conscript army of men 18-21 modeled after the U.S. Army. They said 1,250,000 youths of that age group are available for a draft. German ex-generals identified as chief authors of the plan: Theodor Blank, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's chief military adviser; Adolf Heusinger, ex-operations chief of the German High Command; Hans Spiedel, World War II chief of staff to the late Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. [See XI, pp. 418E-F, 323N, 219G-H, 42C]

Steel production in the Ruhr, now 15 million tons a year, will rise to 19-20 million tons a year within 12 months after the Schuman coal-steel pool is established, Michael Harris, U.S. Mutual Security Agency chief in West Germany, said Jan. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 418L; X, 298N] . . . **U.S. commercial attaché's** office was set up by the U.S. High Commission in Bonn Jan. 4, will be shifted to a U.S. Embassy in Bonn when West Germany concludes a "peace contract" with the Western Allies (probably next spring). [See Vol. XI, p. 371A] . . . **West German Communists** failed in an attempt to organize anti-Schuman Plan strikes in West German industries Jan. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 371C] . . . **East Berlin** massed 40,000 "volunteer" workers Jan. 2 to clear rubble from a ¾-sq.-mi. area destroyed by bombing in World War II. [See Vol. XI, p. 340D] . . . **Parents** rather than children will be punished for most violations under a new West German anti-juvenile delinquency law put into effect Jan. 4 . . . **Ullstein,** biggest publishing house in prewar Germany, was returned by a West Berlin court Jan. 3 to Rudolf Ullstein, only survivor of 5 brothers from whom the Nazis seized the firm in 1934. [See Vol. XI, p. 284B] . . . **Rudolf von Ribbentrop,** 31, son of the late Nazi Forgn. Min. Joachim von Ribbentrop, must be employed by the Henkell Champagne Co. by 1956 under a promise made when the elder Ribbentrop was connected with the company, a West German court in Wiesbaden ruled Jan. 7. It said the Ribbentrop name would not be a liability to the firm by 1956. [See Vol. IX, p. 162F]

East Europe. The U.S. proposed in a note to Russia made public Jan. 9 that they take their dispute over Russia's World War II lend-lease debt to the Intl. Court of Justice. The U.S. has asked for $800 million in settlement of an $11 billion lend-lease bill, also demands return of 670 merchant, naval & military vessels furnished the USSR. Russia has offered $300 million in full settlement, claims it is entitled to keep the vessels. [See Vol. XI, p. 230G]

The U.S. also announced Jan. 9 a new note to Moscow demanding that Russia report to the UN Comm. on Prisoners of War on "hundreds of thousands" of German & Japanese war prisoners unaccounted for. Russia denies that it has failed to account for any. [See Vol. XI, p. 331L]

The U.S. reported Jan. 8 that Spain, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru & Jordan have cut off exports of strategic materials to Russia & its satellites. [See Vol. XI, pp. 402F, 380D]

Hungary protested to the U.S. Jan. 5 against the closing of its New York & Cleveland Consulates as a "rude & open violation of obligations" by the U.S. The State Dept. replied that its action, in retaliation for Hungary's imprisonment & fining of 4 U.S. fliers, was "more than justified." [See Vol. XI, p. 418N-P]

MIDDLE EAST

Strife in Suez Zone. A series of clashes between Britons & Egyptians marked the beginning of the new year in the Suez Canal Zone. Egyptian students organized as guerrillas fired harmlessly on British posts in Ismailia Jan. 1. Several Egyptians were killed by British troops clearing the outskirts of Suez City of snipers Jan. 3-4 and the British began to use tanks against sniper posts. An Egyptian assault on a British army convoy near Suez Jan. 9 resulted in the killing of 2 Britons.

When canal operations were hampered by strikes by Egyptian workers in Port Said Jan. 7-9, the British threatened to take over the canal from the Suez Canal Co. & its Egyptian personnel. Egyptians staged a pro-Soviet demonstration in Port Said Jan. 7 when 33 Russian trawlers arrived there en route through the canal. Egyptian Moslems also were said to have raided a Christain Coptic church in Ismailia Jan. 5 and killed its beadle.

In response to a British protest, the Egyptian Govt. said Jan. 6 it was not responsible for terrorist advertisements offering rewards for the killing of British officers in Suez. [See Vol. XI, 410E-F]

U.S. Proposal on Sudan. The U.S. State Dept. disclosed Jan. 2 it had suggested to Britain & Egypt that King Farouk's sovereignty over Anglo-Egyptian Sudan be recognized if Egypt would join the Middle East command planned by the U.S., Britain, France & Turkey. [See p. IL; Vol. XI, 419F, 404B]

Iran. Intl. Bank representatives in Teheran said Jan. 1 that Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh has expressed hope the bank can solve the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. However, he rejected Jan. 3 the Bank's proposal that it be granted temporary management of the Iranian oil industry. He said there was "no need for taking the trouble" to negotiate on any plan that would not recognize Iran's full control of its oil fields & refineries. Iran also demanded in a note to Britain Jan. 9 that British Embassy officials in Teheran cease their "open interference" in Iranian political affairs. [See p. 1M; Vol. XI, 419J, 404C-D]

Mossadegh & U.S. Amb. Loy W. Henderson reached agreement Jan. 5 on terms under which Iran will receive $23 million worth of U.S. technical (Point 4) economic aid this year. Mossadegh made no pledge to side with the West in the Cold War but pledged Iran's support of the UN Charter. New U.S. military aid to Iran is held up because Mossadegh will not promise to side with the West against the East in event of world war. He wants Iran to be neutral. [See Vol. XI, p. 411A-B]

UNITED NATIONS

(See also pp. 2F-3C)

Assembly Committee Actions. Resolutions passed by UN Gen. Assembly committees in Paris:

Economic & Social Com.—(Jan. 2) A Haitian proposal for an Economic & Social Council study of methods for increasing productivity throughout the world, passed 36-0. (Jan. 5) A Polish resolution urging attention to the needs of underdeveloped countries, passed 43-0 after Poland & the U.S. agreed not to press for wording that reflected East-West disputes. [See Vol. XI, pp. 402P-403A]

South Africa—(Jan. 5) Special Political Com. voted 41-2 (South Africa, Australia opposed) to recommend that South Africa suspend enforcement of its racial segregation law. South African UN delegate T. E. Donges returned to Paris Jan. 2 but continued his delegation's boycott of UN sessions dealing with South-West Africa. The South African Govt. was revealed Jan. 4 to have barred Rev. Michael Scott, spokesman for South-West African tribes, from returning to his African missionary post. [See Vol. XI, p. 403G-H]

Trusteeship Com.—(Jan. 4) Recommended by 33-4 that inhabitants of trust territories be given more direct representation before the Trusteeship Council. (Jan. 7) Recommended that Italy & other non-UN members interested in trust territories be admitted to membership in Trusteeship Council subsidiary organs. [See Vol. XI, pp. 394K, 227N]

Intl. Refugee Org. announced Jan. 4 it would disband Jan. 31 after having resettled 1,045,000 DPs and returned 73,000 to their homelands during 4½ years of operation. It estimated

---

SOUTH PACIFIC LEADS IN LITERACY. Oceania (Australia, New Zealand & the South Pacific islands) has the highest literacy rate of all the world's so-called "continental" areas, UNESCO reported Jan. 3. Oceania's rate is 87%, Europe's 84%, North America's 80%. Other UNESCO facts:

Oceania also has the largest per capita newspaper circulation: 358 copies per 1,000 persons, as against North America's 270 per 1,000. The U.S. uses 65% of the world's newsprint but its circulation ratio of 354 copies per 1,000 people trails Denmark's 399 per 1,000. Australia has the most theater seating capacity: 183 seats per 1,000 persons as against the U.S. ratio of 78 seats per 1,000. [See Vol. XI, pp. 411N-P, 68A]

that 400,000 refugees would be left in asylum countries and 100,000 of them—plus 1,000 to 1,500 new DPs entering West Europe each month from Soviet-bloc territory—would need further assistance. Part of the IRO's function in resettling DPs outside Europe will be taken over by the new 16-nation Provisional Intergovernmental Com. for Movement of Migrants from Europe. [See p. 8J; Vol. XI, 424J, 386F]

Intl. Bank & Intl. Monetary Fund acquired Burma as their 51st member Jan. 8. Its quota in the operating fund of each institution: $15 million. [See Vol. XI, pp. 403L, 298M] . . . Narcotics report Jan. 8 by the Permanent Central Opium Board: "Disappearances" of drugs from controlled channels in 1950 totaled 333 tons of raw opium in Iran, 164 kilograms of heroin in Italy. But there is "some improvement" in control of the world's narcotics traffic. [See Vol. XI, p. 164K] . . . **World airline travel** in 1951 totaled 21,127,000,000 passenger miles, double the 1947 total, the Intl. Civil Aviation Org. reported Jan. 8. [See Vol. XI, pp. 220M, 179L]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

State of the Union Message

War Still a Threat. "The world still walks in the shadow of another world war," Pres. Truman said Jan. 9 in his annual State of the Union message delivered in person to a joint session of Congress in the House chamber. He called on both parties "to conduct our political fights" during the 1952 Presidential election year "in a manner that does not harm the national interest." British Prime Min. Winston Churchill & Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden were in the audience. [See p. 1C]

Highlights of the address:

Debit & Credit—The record for 1951 contained "important things on both the credit and the debit side of the ledger." Heading the credits were these "great achievements" by the free nations in their "combined effort to check aggression and prevent war": (1) UN forces turned back the Chinese Reds in Korea "without widening the area of conflict." (2) U.S. aid "helped our allies to hold back the Communist advance" in Indo-China, Malaya. (3) Chances of peace in the Pacific were strengthened by treaties with Japan and defense arrangements with Australia, New Zealand & the Philippines. (4) "Combined defense has become a reality" in Europe, where "the free nations have created a real fighting force." But danger still threatened in all these areas and more has to be done. Meantime U.S. forces have swelled to nearly 3½ million (up more than 1,000,000 in 1951), "we have made rapid progress in . . . atomic weapons" and output of military materials has tripled to a total of $16 billion worth in 1951. U.S. economic conditions are "good." 61 million are employed, earnings are high, production is up 8% over 1950 and productive capacity increased. "We are now in the 2d year of a 3-year program" which will double aluminum output, add 40% to electric supply, 15% to steel-making capacity.

On the debit side, "the outstanding fact . . . is that the Soviet Union . . . continued to expand its military production and increase its already excessive military power. . . . It is still producing more planes than the free nations." U.S. "defense preparations are far from complete." Failure to build adequate civilian defense against atomic attack "is a major weakness in our plans for peace, since inadequate civilian defense is an open invitation to surprise attack." The defense build-up has increased Europe's inflation and endangered its recovery. The Middle East is "in a turmoil" over politics and the Iranian oil controversy, and "the dark threat of Communist imperialism still hangs over many nations" in the Far East.

Foreign Aid—The U.S. cannot "stand alone against a Soviet-dominated world," must therefore "strengthen the forces of freedom throughout the world." In Europe, this means U.S. "weapons in large volume," economic aid to make "Europe a strong partner in our joint defense." In Asia, where people labor under "terrific handicaps" of poverty, ill health & feudal land ownership, the U.S. must supply military aid and "economic aid, both technical know-how & capital investment." The Point 4 program is working in 33 countries but more is needed. He warned that poverty & hunger breed "stomach communism."

Inflation & Taxes—"A very critical part of our defense job . . . is to keep down inflation. . . . We intend to hold the line on prices just as tightly as the law allows" and "will permit only those wage increases which are clearly justified. . . . Our stabilization law was shot full of holes at the last session. . . . It will be one of the main tasks before the Congress to repair the damage and enact a strong anti-inflation law."

There will be "high taxes over the next few years" but they will be "shared among the people as fairly as possible."

Domestic Effort—At home, the first job "is to move ahead full steam on our defense program." "I shall recommend some increases" in military forces "with particular emphasis on air power." Deliveries of military "hard goods" now amount to $1½ billion worth a month, are expected to double by the year's end. Peak production should continue for 2 years, but "we hope to have enough" in 1954 for "substantial" cuts in military output. Since defense needs will take much scarce materials, there will be "smaller production of some civilian goods" but "cutbacks will be nothing like those during World War II."

Fair Deal—Defense must not halt efforts "to bring about a Fair Deal for all Americans." "We will have to give up some things" and slow down on others but cannot "give up the things that are vital to our national strength"—the health, housing, aid-to-education and other social programs. There must be "cost-of-living adjustments" in veterans' pensions, "sensible" benefits for Korea veterans, strengthening of the farm price support system, amendment of the Taft-Hartley law, home rule for the District of Columbia, statehood for Hawaii & Alaska.

Corruption—Corruption in Govt. will be rooted out, but the "honest & hard-working majority" of Govt. employes will be protected against "partisan slander & malicious attack." Congress should apply "rigorous standards of moral integrity in its own operations," control members' campaign spending and protect the rights of individuals in Congressional inquiries. [See XI, 4C-L]

Reaction. Members of Congress generally approved Mr. Truman's military program, but comment on other points split along party lines. Senate Minority Leader Styles Bridges (N.H.) called it "the same old political hash warmed over," whereas Senate Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.) said it was "constructive & forthright" and would provide "plenty of food for thought for this session." House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) and 6 other House Republicans joined in a statement denouncing the message as proposing "arms & more arms" as the only solution to communism and "spending & more spending" as the solution to "all other problems."

Reforms Tax Bureau. Pres. Truman announced a "sweeping reorganization" of the scandal-ridden Bureau of Internal Revenue Jan. 2. His reorganization plan takes effect in 60 days unless vetoed by either house of Congress. It provides for abolition of the offices of the 64 politically-appointed Collectors of Internal Revenue. They will be replaced by no more than 25 district commissioners, chosen through civil service and forbidden to have outside jobs. Only non-civil service official will be the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be appointed by the President with Senate confirmation. Operations will be under the continuing scrutiny of a "strong, vigorous inspection service" which will be "completely independent" of the operational force. Bureau officials will be paid "more adequate salaries" in order "to obtain & hold the services of the best qualified persons." In general the plan follows recommendations of the Hoover Comm.

Internal Revenue Comm. John B. Dunlap announced Jan. 2 that 166 revenue bureau employes were dismissed or forced to resign in 1951. He said Jan. 3 that the purge of top officials was ended but that some minor employes still faced disciplinary action. [See p. 8G-H; Vol. XI, 412L, F-G, 404J, 396L]

Says McGrath to Head Cleanup. Pres. Truman told reporters Jan. 10 that Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath would not only remain in the Cabinet but would also head the cleanup of corruption in government. He conceded that he has abandoned his plan for an independent commission to investigate the scandals. Some Republicans who had demanded McGrath's ouster because Justice Dept. officials have been involved in the scandals called the move a "whitewash." Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R., Calif.) asked: "How can McGrath investigate himself?" Mr. Truman confirmed that Fed. Judge Thomas F. Murphy of N.Y. had declined to head a cleanup commission.

The President's move ended rumors that McGrath was being forced to resign. Mr. Truman had refused to discuss these rumors Jan. 3. McGrath conferred with the President and Cabi-

net members Jan. 4, then announced that no change in his status was contemplated and he did not intend to resign. [See Vol. XI, pp. 420G, 412E]

A **Replaces Symington.** Pres. Truman Jan. 7 accepted "with utmost reluctance" W. Stuart Symington's resignation as RFC Administrator, effective Jan. 15. He announced the selection of SEC Chrmn. Harry A. McDonald, 57, Michigan Republican, to replace him. Symington was given "the task of building up public confidence" in the RFC after disclosures of alleged influence on RFC loans last year. Mr. Truman expressed "great satisfaction" with Symington's "assurance that the agency is in good shape and functioning properly." [See p. 8H; Vol. XI, 412J-K, 365E, 140D-E; X, 164D]

Another appointment: Actg. FPC Chrmn. Thomas C. Buchanan as FPC chairman Jan. 5. [See Vol. XI, p. 315M; X, 175J]

B **Defends Health Group.** Pres. Truman Jan. 3 defended his Comm. on Health Needs of the Nation against charges that it was political. The loss of "over 500 million man-days of work due to illness in the last fiscal year" was proof of its need, he said. He defended its chairman, Dr. Paul Magnuson, as a man of "integrity" [see Vol. XI, p. 420C-E]. The Social Security Admin. said Jan. 5 that private sickness insurance paid for only 12% of the nation's medical bills in 1950. It accounted for 32% of hospital, 12½% of doctors' costs. [See Vol. XI, p. 319G]

Dr. Howard A. Rusk estimated in the *N.Y. Times* Jan. 6: 2 out of 3 Americans need aid to meet the cost of serious illness; sickness absenteeism costs the full time of 2 million U.S. workers a year; 28 million Americans have defective vision or hearing; C one out of 18 has some form of mental illness, one out of 10 will need psychiatric care some time in his life; 20 million now living will die of cancer unless new treatments are found; 775,000 will die of heart & circulatory diseases this year.

The Public Health Service said Jan. 4 that the number of communicable diseases reported weekly in the U.S. rose from 780,000 in 1950 to 892,000 in 1951, largely due to the increase in measles cases (from 316,860 to 520,236). Other weekly case reports (1950 followed by 1951): polio 33,350-28,665; diphtheria 6,035-4,152; whooping cough 118,787-67,945; malaria 2,220-6,400; smallpox 34-13. [See Vol. XI, pp. 231E, 127G]

D **Orders Missouri Survey.** Pres. Truman Jan. 3 created a Missouri Basin Survey Comm. to draft plans for development, conservation & use of Missouri River area land & water resources. Members will be appointed later. [See Vol. XI, p. 267N]

CONGRESS

Convenes. The 2d session of the 82d Congress convened at noon Jan. 8, and one new Senator and 6 new Representatives, all Republicans, were sworn in. The Senate has 50 Democrats, 46 Republicans. The House has 231 Democrats, 201 Republicans, 1 independent and 2 vacancies (T. Vincent Quinn [D., E N.Y.] resigned Dec. 30). [See Vol. XI, pp. 456F, 341A-B, 5P-6A]

Bridges Heads GOP Senators. Sen. Styles Bridges (N.H.) was elected to succeed the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.) as Republican Floor Leader of the Senate by a vote of 26-15 over Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) Jan. 8. Saltonstall is a backer of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for President. Bridges, who has not yet come out publicly for any Republican as a Presidential candidate, won the floor leadership with the support of Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.). [See Vol. XI, pp. 384C, 19L]

The Senate Republican Policy Com. headed by Taft voted unanimously Jan. 8 against any tax increase in 1952 and agreed F to seek greater Congressional control over appropriations.

Bill Offered. First major legislation introduced (Jan. 8): The Truman Admin.'s Universal Military Training bill, offered by Rep. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.). [See Vol. XI, p. 347P]

Congress Reform Urged. Recommendations to Congress by the Natl. Com. for Strengthening Congress Jan. 6: (1) electric voting equipment for the House, which spends more than a month each session on voting; (2) relevancy & majority cloture rules for the Senate; (3) abolition of private legislation (411 private and only 255 public bills were passed last session); (4) higher pay for members; (5) measures to curb absenteeism; (6) G home rule for the Dist. of Columbia; (7) the omnibus money bill; (8) a House rule to enable any bill to be brought to the floor by majority vote. [See Vol. XI, p. 341B; IX, 134D-E]

Coffee Up. House restaurant prices rose Jan. 5 to 10¢ for coffee, 90¢ (from 75¢) for the special luncheon.

POLITICS

'Ike' Would Accept Call. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower revealed he was a Republican Jan. 7 and indicated he would run for President if he received a "clear-cut call to political duty," H presumably a draft by the Republican Natl. Convention. But he said he would not quit his job as head of Atlantic Pact armed forces to seek the nomination. His prepared statement was read to reporters by his press chief, Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lanham, at Supreme Hq., Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), Rocquencourt, France. Pres. Truman said Jan. 10 he did not think the country would be good under any Republican.

Eisenhower broke his silence on his political plans after Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.) announced in Washington Jan. 6 that he was entering the general in the New Hampshire Republican primary March 11, the nation's first. Lodge said Eisenhower had assured him & others that "his voting record was that of a Republican . . . his political convictions coincided with J enlightened Republican doctrine . . . the family tradition was Republican." He said Eisenhower had voted for N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R.) when the latter ran against Pres. Truman in the 1948 Presidential election. (N.Y. voting records showed, however, that Eisenhower did not enroll as a Republican in 1948.)

Eisenhower's statement, in part:

"Sen. Lodge's announcement . . . gives an accurate account of the general tenor of my political convictions and of my Republican voting record. He was correct also in stating that I would not seek nomination to political office. . . . My convictions in this regard have been reinforced by the character & importance [of his position as NATO chief]. . . . Under no circumstances will I ask for relief from this assignment in order to seek nomination . . . and I shall not participate in the pre-convention activities. . . . Of course there is no question of the right of American citizens to organize in K pursuit of their common convictions. . . . Sen. Lodge and his associates are exercising this right in an attempt to place before me next July a duty that would transcend my present responsibilities. In the absence, however, of a clear-cut call to political duty, I shall continue to devote my full attention & energies to [my] vital task."

Lanham, after reading the statement, said that Eisenhower "does not intend to say anything further on this matter." Army regulations forbid him or any other officer directly or indirectly to seek political office or to engage in a political campaign unless he first resigns his commission.

The Rivals. The only 3 avowed candidates for the GOP nomination indicated that Eisenhower's statement would have no L affect on their plans. Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) said Jan. 7: "My own decision to run was made on the assumption that there would be other candidates and that Gen. Eisenhower might be one of them." He said Jan. 8 that he would have "more than half of the convention votes if all the pledges we have obtained . . . can be translated into delegates." [See XI, pp. 397M, 355M-N, 333G]

Harold E. Stassen denied Jan. 6 that he had made any deal with Eisenhower. He said Jan. 8 that he would campaign for his own nomination and would not be "a shadow candidate for Eisenhower or anyone else." (Stassen said Jan. 3 that Taft "challenged" him by naming campaign managers in Minnesota & Pennsylvania and that he would therefore enter the primary in M Taft's state—Ohio. Taft retorted: Stassen "is wasting his time & money," will win no Ohio delegates.) [See Vol. XI, p. 412B]

Calif. Gov. Earl Warren Jan. 7 called Eisenhower "one of our greatest Americans" and said his military status should not limit his citizenship rights. [See Vol. XI, p. 366E-F]

Other Reaction. Eisenhower's backers hailed his announcement. Lodge predicted Jan. 7 that Eisenhower's "acceptance" meant that the nomination & "an overwhelming victory" in November "will be his." But anti-Eisenhower Republicans said nobody should get a GOP nomination without campaigning for it. Some political leaders & newspapers, including those for & those N against Eisenhower's candidacy, said nobody knows where he "stands" on most of the important issues facing the nation. Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D., R.I.) called Eisenhower's statement a "very neat job of beating around the bush." Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) said: "The general's decision at this late stage in his life that he is about to become a Republican just goes to show that you can't put any dependence on the political judgment of a military man." Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) proposed Jan. 8-9 that the Democrats nominate Eisenhower also but that each party name a different Vice Presidential candidate. He said this would mean election of "a much better Congress" than if Eisenhower, running only on the GOP ticket, carried into office many Republicans "who would oppose him later." P

Truman Comment. Pres. Truman told reporters Jan. 10 that he had always thought & hoped Eisenhower was a Democrat, that he thought a Republican administration would be bad for the country and that he would stump for the Democratic nomi-

nee. He said the brother of a former Kansas Governor told him in August that Eisenhower, at 18, had been a precinct worker for ex-Kan. Gov. George Hodges, a Democrat. (Eisenhower's Republican backers denied this.) Mr. Truman said he did not intend to recall Eisenhower from Europe except at Eisenhower's own request. He opposed Sen. Douglas' proposal that both parties nominate Eisenhower.

Indorsements. Among major publications indorsing Eisenhower for President were *Life* magazine, the *N.Y. Times* and the *Chicago Sun-Times*, all in Jan. 7 issues. [See Vol. XI, p. 373G]

Truman Avoids Minnesota Test. The UP reported Jan. 8 that Pres. Truman "personally" asked to have his name kept out of Minnesota's Presidential primary. Both he and the Democratic Natl. Com. urged the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer Labor Party to enter Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey instead as a "favorite son." [See Vol. XI, pp. 371P-372B, 379E] (Calif. Atty. Gen. Edmond G. Brown ruled in effect Jan. 8 that plans of the Democratic State Central Com. to organize a slate of national convention delegates pledged to Pres. Truman were illegal under state law.)

LABOR

Steel Strike Off 45 Days. The CIO United Steelworkers announced Jan. 4 that it was postponing a nationwide steel strike for 45 days but was not "foregoing" a walkout. The 45-day period began Jan. 7, when the Wage Stabilization Board opened hearings on the steel industry wage dispute. The union decided on the 45-day delay at a special convention held in Atlantic City Jan. 3-4. The convention Jan. 3 heard a Dec. 31 letter from Pres. Truman to union Pres. Philip Murray commending the union for not striking when its contract ended Dec. 31. Mr. Truman urged the steelworkers to stay at work while the dispute is before the WSB. He promised that the WSB "will consider the case promptly on its merits" and recommend "a fair and equitable settlement." The special WSB panel is headed by public member Harry Shulman of Yale. The other 4 panelists: industry members John Curry Bane Jr. of Pittsburgh & Adm. Earl W. Mills of N.Y.; labor members Eli Oliver of the rail unions & Arnold Campo of the Steelworkers. [See Vol. XI, p. 420P]

Meat Pay Pact, Strikes. The AFL Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen Jan. 2 signed an agreement giving 10,000 members 6¢-an-hour raises in 13 Armour & Co. plants. The union announced in Chicago Jan. 4 that 125,000 of its members have won 6¢ raises (subject to WSB approval) from the nation's meat packers. But the CIO Packinghouse Workers insisted on additional benefits and began sporadic walkouts at Armour and Swift plants in various cities Jan. 3. [See Vol. XI, p. 413H]

Employment. The Census Bureau reported Jan. 8 that employment dropped from 61,336,000 in Nov. 1951 to 61,014,000 in December and that unemployment dropped from 1,828,000 to 1,674,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 389B-C] . . . BLS reported Jan. 4 that factory employment rose from 15,813,000 in July 1951 to 15,851,000 in November. [See Vol. XI, p. 268P] . . . Total estimated U.S. pop. Jan. 1: 155.8 million, against 151,132,000 last year (Census Bureau figures). [See Vol. XI, p. 256J]

ARMED FORCES

Arms Output Mounts. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson reported to Pres. Truman Jan. 6 that the U.S. was making great strides in increasing defense output but that the "pinch" in critical material supplies would probably last at least until 1953. 1951 was a year of "tremendous achievement" in preparing for increasing military production although it was not a completely successful production year. $45 billion worth of defense orders were placed in 1951 (total since the Korean war: $63 billion). The nation added 4 million tons of steel, 75,000 tons of aluminum and 7 million kilowatts of electricity to its productive capacity during the year, and greater increases are planned for 1952-53. Spending on the atomic program has been boosted to an annual rate of more than $1½ billion, and the Atomic Energy Comm.'s capital investment, already totaling $2½ billion, will be doubled. But Wilson conceded that 1952 would still be a year of building capacity and that peak production of planes & tanks would not come until 1953 or later. [See Vol. XI, pp. 420L, 390F-L]

The *N.Y. Times* reported Jan. 7-8 that the program for equipping the Army with modern tanks was running 6 to 9 months behind schedule. The 25-ton T-41 Walker Bulldog and 50-ton M-47 tanks rolling off production lines in Detroit, Cleveland & Schenectady, N.Y. are piling up in ordnance depots as "unacceptable" because of unreliable turret control systems and other engineering defects, it said. [See Vol. XI, p. 229D]

Waste Charged. Chrmn. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) of the Senate Preparedness Subcom. scored the Army Jan. 2 for inducting recruits in the U.S., transporting them to Hawaii for training and then to Europe for duty. Rep. Walter Norblad (R., Ore.) said Jan. 2 that the Army wastes 12 million buttons each time it re-outfits itself by requiring suspender buttons on trousers although Army men use only belts. A House Armed Services subcommittee headed by Rep. F. Edward Hébert (D., La.) said Jan. 3 it was trying to find out why the 3 services often pay 3 different prices for identical items. Example: The Navy pays 6½¢ a lb., the Army 8¢ and the Air Force 12¢ for 10-penny nails. [See Vol. XI, pp. 412P-413B]

Air Force. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, said Jan. 7 the AF expected to increase its combat strength by 50% but its personnel by only 20%. AF officers said this would mean a 143-wing force, 1,273,200 men. [See Vol. XI, p. 420L] . . . The AF announced Jan. 2 that the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, originally an Air Natl. Guard unit composed of squadrons from Alabama, South Carolina & Ohio, would be stationed in France soon. It uses Douglas B-26 light bombers & F-80 Shooting Star jets. It will raise the number of U.S. wings in France to 2, in Europe to 6. [See Vol. XI, p. 346M-N]

Navy Developments. The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported Jan. 3 that the Navy has organized "Heavy Attack Wing 1," a carrier-based unit which will be its "spearhead for atomic-bomb attacks." It uses 34,000-lb. North American AJ-1 Savage bombers. The Navy has strengthened the decks of all its *Midway*-class carriers to handle the heavy planes. [See Vol. XI, pp. 317G-H, 289F] . . . The Navy announced Jan. 3 that the 13,600-ton heavy cruisers *Canberra* and *Boston* are being "demothballed" at Bremerton, Wash. for conversion into guided missile ships for use against land targets. [See Vol. XI, pp. 381G, 253B]

6 **Jailed for Beef Fraud.** 6 men who had pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud the Govt. of $500,000 by selling the Army substandard meat were sentenced to jail in Newark, N.J. Jan. 4. Emanuel Kohn, Saml. Goldberger & Adolph Kaplan, vice presidents of the defunct American Packing Co. of Jersey City, got 3-year terms and were fined $5,000 each. Wm. Schwartz, the firm's president, was sentenced to 18 months in jail and fined $2,000. Ex-Capt. John F. Jones got a 9-month sentence and ex-Staff Sgt. Saml. A. Auman 6 months. [See Vol. XI, p. 150P]

Insurance Dividend. The Veterans Admin. announced Jan. 9 that it would start paying a $200 million dividend to 5 million holders of Natl. Service Life Insurance in March. It will be the first regular dividend. 2 previous totaling $3.485 billion were special ones. [See Vol. X, p. 293B]

Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford, ousted commander of the Detroit Tank Arsenal, has been reduced to his permanent rank of colonel and assigned to the Joint Military Mission in Turkey, the Army reported Jan. 8. (Due to cost-of-living allowances for officers on this assignment, he will draw $1,078.25 a month or $88.25 more than he received as a brigadier general.) [See Vol. XI, p. 285D] . . . **Dr. Raymond B. Allen,** 49, took office temporarily Jan. 2 as director of the Natl. Psychological Strategy Board. [See Vol. XI, p. 424N] . . . **West Point** opened a 6-month celebration of its 150th anniversary as U.S. Military Academy Jan. 5. (The opening class, in 1802, had only 10 cadets, the first class to graduate, only 2.) [See Vol. XI, p. 381G]

COMMUNISTS

Studios Settle. MGM, Universal, Columbia and Warner Bros. were reported Jan. 5 to have paid $107,500 to settle damage & salary suits totaling $325,000 brought by 9 of the "Hollywood 10," who went to jail rather than testify about communism. RKO, 20th Century-Fox and Paramount have refused to settle. All the studios had been named in a conspiracy suit totaling $52 million. Just what happens to this overall suit was not made clear in dispatches from Hollywood. As a result of the settlement, screen writers Dalton Trumbo & Lester Cole withdrew their separate $400,000 suits against MGM. They reportedly shared in the settlement with Ring Lardner Jr., Adrian Scott, Albert Maltz, Herbert Biberman, Alvah Bessie, John Howard Lawson & Samuel Ornitz. The 10th member of the group, Edward Dmytryk, director, recanted and was rehired. [See Vol. XI, pp. 398C, 301H; IX, 173F-G]

3 leading Hollywood producer organizations agreed Jan. 8 to back Stanley Kramer, producer, in his $1 million libel action

Jan. 7 against the Wage Earners Com. of the U.S.A., Inc., which had attacked him as "notorious for his Red-slanted, Red-starred films." It was organized in Los Angeles in 1950 and is headed by R. A. McConnon, executive director, and Norman S. Smith, president. The producers' groups said they were tired of attacks by "irresponsible pressure groups."

State Dept. Criticized. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Jan. 5 released minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting last February at which board member Garrett Hoag called the State Dept. loyalty program "completely ineffective." Hoag said State had a "remarkable record of never having fired anybody" on loyalty grounds. [See Vol. XI, pp. 421E, 413N, 405D-E]

John Stewart Service, dismissed from State because of the board's finding of "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty, appealed to Pres. Truman Jan. 7 to reverse the ruling on the ground that the board had been unfair. [See Vol. XI, p. 405D-E]

Diplomat John Carter Vincent testified before the House Un-American Activities Com. Jan. 9 that he helped a pro-Communist American magazine publisher in Shanghai in 1936-37 in line of duty. When Chinese Nationalist authorities seized copies of Max Granich's *Voice of China*, the State Dept. protested. Vincent, then in the Far Eastern Dept., said the case was "my responsibility," that State was interested solely in protecting the rights of an American citizen and that there was no proof the magazine was Communist. Other witnesses said Granich & his wife were Reds. [See Vol. XI, p. 405E]

2 Attorneys Barred. Harry Sacher was disbarred permanently and Abraham J. Isserman was suspended for 2 years from federal court practice in New York Jan. 4 for unprofessional conduct during the trial of the 11 convicted Communist leaders in 1949. 3 other attorneys were not involved because they are not members of the local bar. The Justice Dept. asked the Supreme Court Jan. 9 to uphold contempt sentences of all 5. [See Vol. XI, pp. 326A, 181C]

TV Show Drops Loeb. Actor Philip Loeb was dropped from the TV comedy, *The Goldbergs*, by its writer-producer, Mrs. Gertrude Berg, Jan. 7 because nobody would sponsor it otherwise. *Red Channels* had listed him in 1950. He denied he was ever a Communist or a sympathizer. Gen. Foods Corp. dropped the show last spring; Vitamin Corp. of America will sponsor it on NBC beginning Feb. 4. The Television Authority, an organization of video artists, promised to investigate Jan. 8. [See Vol. XI, pp. 381L, 365J, 157L]

GENERAL

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Jan. 7 unanimously upheld lower court rulings that the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union must pay $750,000 in damages to the Juneau (Alaska) Spruce Corp. for picketing & coercion in violation of the Taft-Hartley law that forced the company to close.

The court Jan. 7 also: (1) refused a plea by the R. Stanley Dollar interests that it dismiss an injunction continuing Govt. control of American President Lines and take jurisdiction of litigation pending in California [see Vol. XI, p. 165J]; (2) ruled that Tennessee may not tax materials sold to companies working for the Atomic Energy Comm. under cost-plus-fee contracts because of Atomic Energy Act prohibitions.

The court Jan. 2: (1) reversed the narcotics conviction of Antonio R. Rochin of Los Angeles because capsules containing morphine, on which the conviction was based, were forcibly removed from his stomach by a stomach pump; (2) refused to hear a Safeway Stores appeal against a lower court decision which upheld enforcement of ceiling prices by the Office of Price Stabilization; (3) set aside a lower court ruling that 2 native-born Americans of Japanese ancestry may not be denied their citizenship because they served in the Japanese Army during World War II. [See Vol. XI, p. 398E]

Other Courts. The U.S. Court of Claims ruled in Washington Jan. 8 that $81,118.62 paid by the Hershey Creamery Co. as damages for violating ceiling prices of the wartime Office of Price Admin. was deductible for income & excess profits tax purposes . . . Superior Court Judge Abraham S. Bordon ruled in Bridgeport, Conn. that James Garrett Plunkett, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing his wife, was entitled to inherit her $400,000 estate (reported by AP Jan. 5). Plunkett, who is serving a 5-to-8-year sentence, shot & killed Mrs. Esther Bird Plunkett in Stamford, Conn. Nov. 1, 1949.

Campbell Resigns. Resignation of Howard G. Campbell as a Justice Dept. attorney was confirmed by the department Jan. 2. Between Govt. jobs, Campbell had been a member of the law firm of Campbell, Landau & Cohen, which handled tax cases and gave fur coats as Christmas presents to ex-Asst. Atty. Gen. Theron Lamar Caudle, ousted head of the Tax Div., and to Turner L. Smith, his chief assistant. [See Vol. XI, p. 380M]

RFC Witnesses Deny Guilt. Pleas of not guilty to perjury charges resulting from their testimony in the investigation of RFC influence were entered in U.S. Court in Washington by Robert W. Dudley Jan. 3, Joseph H. Rosenbaum Jan. 4, Herschel Young Jan. 5, E. Merl Young Jan. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 404L]

Ousters. Dismissal of Latham White, head of the Dallas, Tex. regional Commodity Credit Corp. office, and of his assistant, Harry J. Solomon, was announced by CCC Pres. Gus F. Geissler Jan. 1. [See Vol. XI, pp. 300K, 151K] . . . Alvin J. Cook was suspended for 5 months as Iowa director of the Fed. Crop Insurance Corp. Jan. 2 for violating the Hatch Act by making political speeches in the 1950 Senatorial campaign.

336,000 DPs Admitted. DP Comm. Chrmn. John W. Gibson reported to Pres. Truman Jan. 2 that 336,000 displaced persons have been authorized to enter the U.S. under the 3-year program which ended Dec. 31. The DP Comm. processed 315,898, the State Dept. the rest. It was the greatest number admitted by any country. Australia took 179,754, Israel 131,926 and Canada 115,051 (as of Oct. 1). Intl. Refugee Org. camps in Germany, Austria & Italy had 1,250,000 DPs when the program started, 177,000 when it ended. It cost the U.S. $101,601,000 to resettle its 336,000. 46% of them were Catholic, 35% Protestant & Orthodox and 19% Jewish. [See pp. 4N-5A; Vol. XI, 424J]

'Iron Curtain' Magazine. The Natl. Com. for a Free Europe began publication in New York Jan. 7 of a monthly magazine, *News From Behind the Iron Curtain*. It draws its material from Communist newspapers & broadcasts and letters smuggled from Soviet-bloc nations. [See Vol. XI, pp. 257F, 233F]

Mrs. Maybelle Kennedy, Democratic Natl. Committeewoman from Okla., was sworn in as Asst. Treasurer of the U.S. Jan. 7.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Austria. Socialists staged brief work stoppages throughout Austria Jan. 7 to protest court decisions restoring a fortune in real estate to Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, 52, Austrian Fascist leader in the 1930s who has lived in Argentina since 1938. He has won a legal fight under restitution laws to regain his 82 estates & castles confiscated by the Nazis after their 1938 occupation of Austria. (Starhemberg's armed Heimwehr suppressed the Socialists for the Englebert Dollfuss regime in 1934 when an attempt was made to secure Austria against German & Italian aggression by turning it into a Fascist state.) Communists failed in efforts to organize a general strike throughout Austria Jan. 7 against the Starhemberg decision. [See Vol. XI, p. 307D; II, 198J] . . . U.S. officials in Vienna said Jan. 8 that hundreds of Austrian Communists have been fired from jobs with the Russians, replaced with Soviet citizens. [See Vol. XI, p. 347A]

Canada. The Govt. reported Jan. 1 that Canada produced $1,228,000,000 worth of strategic & other minerals in 1951 as against $560 million worth 10 years ago. Items on which new production records were set in 1951:

	1951	1950		1951	1950
Iron ore*.....	4,736,190	3,605,621	Zinc‡	667,871,787	626,454,598
Petroleum† ...	48,096,800	29,043,788	Silver§	24,244,949	23,221,431
Nickel‡	274,535,580	247,317,867	Nat. gas**....	73,838,-	67,822,-
Copper‡	540,967,068	528,418,296		217,000	230,000

*Tons †Barrels ‡Pounds §Fine ounces **Cubic feet [See XI, 421N, 414B]

Oil industry sources reported Jan. 2 that a record 40 oil and 63 natural gas strikes were made last year in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan & Manitoba. More than 200 oil companies invested $200 million in exploration & development in western Canada. [See Vol. XI, p. 358A]

Plans for a $65 million woodpulp & newsprint development in the Arrow Lakes region of southeastern British Columbia were announced in Vancouver Jan. 8 by the Celgar Development Co., a Celanese Corp. of America affiliate. Other Celanese projects representing a $90 million investment: a Columbia Cellulose Co. Ltd. cellulose mill in Prince Rupert, B.C.; a Canadian Chemical Co., Ltd. petro-chemical & cellulose acetate plant in Edmonton. [See Vol. XI, 406C-D]

U.S. Amb.-to-Canada Stanley Woodward said in Ottawa Jan. 5 Pres. Truman is pleased with Canada's decision to proceed alone with St. Lawrence River seaway & power projects. (Congress has failed to ratify a 1941 agreement for joint U.S.-Canadian development of the St. Lawrence.) Canada reported Jan. 1 it A expanded its hydroelectric capacity by 881,250 horsepower (to 13 million hp.) last year but has developed only 24% of its known resources. [See Vol. XI, p. 414B]

Britain. Steel will be allocated to manufacturers on the basis of priority of national interest starting Feb. 4, the Govt. announced Jan. 4. It estimated a 1,500,000-ton steel shortage in prospect this year. [See Vol. XI, pp. 418L-M, 357G-H] . . . Price increases: rationed coal up $1 a ton Jan. 1 (to $15.40-$16.52 a ton in London); Austin cars & trucks up $92.40-$428.40 Jan. 2. [See Vol. XI, p. 421H, 379D] . . . Russia has bought ¼ of this season's herring catch off East Anglia, it was disclosed B Jan. 1. [See Vol. XI, pp. 286M, 258P] . . . Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon H. A. MacMillan of MacMillan, 55, hereditary chief of the clan MacMillan, was appointed Jan. 4 to replace retiring Gen. Sir Kenneth Anderson as Governor & Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. MacMillan was last commander of British troops in Palestine under the British mandate. [See Vol. IX, 400K; VIII, 210E] . . . A British schoolteachers' meeting in London asked Jan. 2 that the Govt. halt the sale of "pernicious & degrading" U.S. comic books in Britain because of their "damaging effect upon young people." [See Vol. XI, pp. 175D-E, 78D-E; X, 423N; VIII, 326P] . . . The RAF disclosed Jan. 8 it has formed its first operational squadron of Canberra jet bombers, the first C such established by any Western air force. [See XI, 284M, 251B]

France. Premier René Pleven & his Cabinet, in office since Aug. 11, resigned Jan. 7 when he lost a Natl. Assembly vote of confidence, 341-243. Issue over which the Cabinet fell: Pleven's demand for less spending on railroad & social security operations to help balance the national budget. Socialists, who had been non-participating backers of Pleven's middle-of-the-road regime, joined the de Gaullist & Communist opposition in voting no confidence. Pleven had won a 254-247 vote of confidence Jan. 3 on his demand that the Assembly take up his economy program. He intended to ask for 7 other confidence tests on budget econo- D mies designed to forestall a 140 billion-franc ($400 million) deficit this year.

Pleven's Cabinet continued to function on a caretaker basis after Pres. Vincent Auriol accepted its resignation Jan. 7 and began a quest for a new Premier. Socialist ex-Public Works Min. Christian Pineau, 47, failed in an effort to form a Cabinet Jan. 8-9. Jacques Soustelle, leader of the 118 de Gaullist deputies in the Natl. Assembly, declined an offer of the Premiership Jan. 9. A Cabinet crisis lasting several weeks was predicted if Socialists & other centrist parties failed to agree on a new "3d force" regime. De Gaullists demand foreign policy changes if they participate in a Cabinet. They are against setting up a E European Army & Schuman Plan coal-steel pool until agreement is reached on a European federation. [See pp. 1K-L, 4B; Vol. XI, 421J, 261C]

Israel. 2,000 members of Menachem Begin's rightwing Herut (Freedom) Party rioted outside the Knesset (Parliament) Bldg. in Jerusalem Jan. 7 against Premier David Ben-Gurion's plan to negotiate with West Germany for $1.5 billion in reparations to Jews. 250 civilians & 140 policemen were injured in fights during the riot. The Knesset indorsed Ben-Gurion's policy by a 61-50 vote Jan. 9. The Herut faction contends that any Israeli dealings with Germany will lead to full diplomatic relations, which it F opposes. Both Rightist & Leftist demonstrations against the negotiations were staged in Tel Aviv Jan. 5. Begin, leader of the Irgun Zvai Leumi underground during the British mandate in Palestine, came out of semi-retirement to campaign against dealings with Germany. [See Vol. XI, pp. 421P, 419G, 327G, 254N] . . . An Israeli request for $126 million in U.S. economic aid was disclosed in Washington Jan. 9. [See Vol. XI, p. 350D] . . . The first death sentence in Israel for a "crime against humanity" was pronounced by a Tel Aviv court Jan. 4 on Yecheskel Ingster, 40, a Jew convicted of having tortured inmates of Nazi concentration camps in Germany in 1943-44. The court then recommended life imprisonment because of Ingster's illness. [See Vol. XI, p. 9M] . . . A conference of Jews of Hungarian birth G & ancestry asked in Tel Aviv Jan. 1 that Hungary allow 130,000 Jews still in that country to emigrate to Israel. Hungary's Jewish emigration quota last year was 3,000. The conference also demanded that Hungary stop banishing what it terms "socially unproductive" Jews from Budapest. [See Vol. XI, pp. 373L, 261N]

Russia. Dep. Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, Politburo member & a Soviet Communist Party secretary, was lauded by the Soviet press as "a true pupil of Lenin & a co-adviser of Comrade Stalin" on his 50th birthday Jan. 8. The honors accorded him led to speculation that he may now rank as Premier Joseph Stalin's heir-apparent. He was given the Order of Lenin, highest H USSR decoration. Malenkov is regarded as chief of domestic politics. He & Dep. Premier V. M. Molotov are usually next to Stalin when the Politburo assembles. Lavrenti P. Beria, atomic energy & police chief, is presumed to be the other top aide to Stalin. [See Vol. XI, pp. 411J, 350M]

The Ferrous Metals & Metallurgy Ministry announced Jan. 4 that the USSR fulfilled its 1951 steel production quota by Dec. 28. Total is believed to have been 30 million metric tons, 4 million more than in 1950 and 2d only to U.S. production. The *N.Y. Times* estimated Jan. 2 that USSR synthetic rubber production last year set a national record of 250,000 to 300,000 J metric tons. The State Grain Procurements Ministry reported Jan. 6 that its collections of wheat & rye from Soviet farms last year exceeded 1950 deliveries by 159 million poods (30 lb. to pood). [See Vol. XI, pp. 379B-C] . . . A Communist Party congress in Kazakhstan has examined "serious defects" in that republic's political & economic programs, Moscow *Pravda* reported Jan. 4. It said Kazakhstan's Karaganda coal basin is producing much more coal than before World War II but "could work considerably better." [See Vol. XI, p. 338J]

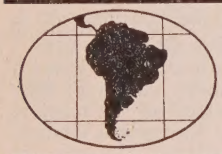
Moscow reports said the 20,000 Russian Orthodox churches in the USSR held services in observance of their Christmas Jan. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 8P] . . . Pastor Martin Niemoeller of Germany K ended Jan. 8 a 5-day visit to Russian Orthodox leaders in Moscow, said he had reached a "concrete understanding" on relations between the Russian church & his German Evangelical Church. [See Vol. XI, p. 419G]

Yugoslavia. The U.S., Britain & France granted Yugoslavia $25 million in credit Jan. 4 pending a final decision on how much aid they would give to offset Yugoslavia's most pressing import requirements. An agreement under the U.S. Mutual Security Act for Yugoslavia to receive U.S. aid to "strengthen mutual security & individual defenses against aggression" was initialed in Belgrade Jan. 8 (amount of Yugoslav aid to be determined by Congress). Yugoslavia also disclosed that 13 P-47 L Thunderbolt fighter planes, first installment of its military aid supplies from the U.S., were unloaded in the Pola port Jan. 5-7. (Yugoslav pilots are being trained in the U.S. to fly P-47s.) Reports that Yugoslavia wants private capital from the West to be invested in its mines and other enterprises were denied by Belgrade's Tanyug news agency Jan. 3. [See Vol. XI, p. 421L-M] . . . Yugoslavia proposed in a note to Hungary Jan. 4 that the 2 countries set up a joint commission to settle their dispute over a Mura River island seized by Hungarian troops. [See XI, 421M-N]

Burma has accepted Britain's invitation to join the Commonwealth's Colombo Plan for economic development of Southeast M Asia, Premier Thakin Nu announced in Rangoon Jan. 2. [See Vol. XI, pp. 389K, 294H] . . . **Czech** Forgn. Min. Jan Masaryk committed suicide as a warning to Czechs & the non-Communist world against letting themselves be captured by the Reds, the late Czech leader's former private secretary said in London Jan. 2. Dr. Lumir Soukup, now a lecturer at Glasgow U., said Masaryk told him several days ahead of time of his decision to kill himself. [See Vol. XI, p. 274E; VIII, 282C, 77C] . . . **Finland** reported Jan. 2 it had paid Russia $216 million worth of goods as World War II reparations, would erase the debt by delivering $10.5 million more by September. [See Vol. XI, pp. 414D, 302L] N

Hungary's Cabinet was increased to 26 members Jan. 5 with the creation of new Agriculture & Forestry, Food & Industry, Medium Machinery, Building Materials, Postal Affairs & Local Industry Ministries. The Supreme Court ruled Jan. 3 that a Hungarian who quits his job without permission or habitually stays away from work may be sent to jail for 2 years. A wave of panic retail buying in Budapest Jan. 2 due to rumors that Hungary would devalue its currency was denounced by the Govt. radio as "lunatic." [See Vol. XI, p. 414D-E] . . . **Indo-China's** private Bank of Indo-China ceased Jan. 1 to be bank of issue for the piastre in Viet Nam, Cambodia & Laos. It was replaced in this capacity by an intergovernmental Institute of Issue of the P Associated States under an agreement concluded in Paris last month. [See pp. 2K, 3D; Vol. XI, 331F-G, 78B-C] . . . **Irish Republic's** population last year was 2,958,878, an increase of 3,771 over 1946 (census report Jan. 7). [See Vol. XI, p. 190D] . . . **Italy's** anti-Red Fed. of Free Unions reported Jan. 6 its

membership increased from 1,200,000 to 1,800,000 in 1951. The Red-led Gen. Confed. of Labor claims a membership of 5 million but non-Communist sources say it is down to about 3 million. [See Vol. XI, p. 306L-M; X, 138F] . . . **Jordan's** new Constitution, which makes the Administration responsible to Parliament instead of the King, was signed by King Talal Jan. 1 & put into effect Jan. 8. [See Vol. XI, pp. 421P, 294K, 287A] . . . **Liberian** Pres. William V. S. Tubman, 58, was inaugurated in Monrovia Jan. 8 for a new 4-year term. He was reelected last May. He said in his inaugural speech that Liberia has no internal or foreign debts, proposed compulsory military training for men 16-45. [See Vol. XI, pp. 306P, 251M, 182L, 21J] . . . **Philippines** Pres. Elpidio Quirino re-suspended Gov. Rafael Lacson of Negros Occidental Province and 3 mayors in the province Jan. 2 after they were sworn in to new 4-year terms. They and 22 other Lacson followers are under suspicion in the torture slaying of an anti-Lacson political candidate in November. [See XI, p. 380C] . . . **Portugal** reported Jan. 9 the arrest of a group of men involved in a new "conspiracy against the security of the state." They were believed to have been members of a group which also staged an unsuccessful military uprising in 1947. [See Vol. XI, p. 422B; VII, 322H] . . . **Polish** military court sentenced 5 Poles to death Jan. 7 as spies for "the American Intelligence Service" and the "White Russian American spy center known as the Com. to aid Escapees." [See Vol. XI, pp. 406H, 358C]



LATIN AMERICA

Regional Trade. Prices of goods the Latin American republics sold the U.S. last year rose more than those of U.S. goods sold to Latin America, according to a N.Y. *Times* survey Jan. 4. In Jan.-June the Latin republics bought $2.678 billion worth of goods from the U.S., sold the U.S. $2.57 billion worth. But the Latins got more goods per dollar than they delivered to the U.S. Examples: (1) by paying $693 million for 1.374 billion lb. of coffee in Jan.-June, the U.S. paid ⅔ more money for ⅓ more coffee than in the same 1950 period; (2) the U.S. paid Uruguay 183% more money for 53% more wool than in Jan.-June 1950, paid Argentina 17% more money for 56% less wool.

Latin American countries have nearly completed a 300% post-World War II expansion of their merchant fleets, the Natl. Fed. of American Shipping reported in Washington Jan. 2. They had 2,358,000 tons of ocean shipping during the war, now have 9,771,200 afloat or building. [See Vol. X, pp. 266D-E, 87F]

Argentina. Gasoline rationing was revived in Buenos Aires & Santa Fé Provinces Jan. 2 because of the drop in Argentine oil imports from Iran. . . . Pres. Juan D. Perón said in a New Year's broadcast Jan. 2 his opponents may conduct "a loyal & open political opposition" but must "put aside their hatreds & animosities and respect the will of the people" as exercised through the Perón program. [See Vol. XI, p. 422C]

Brazil. Pres. Getulio Vargas decreed Jan. 4 that foreign companies may send home only the registered capital they have taken into Brazil plus 8% interest. Deductions must be made from registered capital to compensate for over-8% profits or dividends taken from the country. [See Vol. XI, p. 422E] . . . Rationing of electric power in Brazil was extended Jan. 1 until Feb. 29 because of the effects of a 1951 drought on hydroelectric output.

Guatemala. Anti-Communist demonstrations were banned in Guatemala Jan. 5. The leftist-dominated Govt. has accused anti-Red groups of harboring subversives. [See Vol. XI, p. 382E] . . . The Govt. ordered the United Fruit Co. Jan. 7 to comply with a court award of back pay to 3,700 employes or have its $25 million investments in Guatemala confiscated. The employes were laid off pending rehabilitation of banana plantations damaged by a hurricane in September. [See Vol. XI, p. 398L]

Chilean Bank of Chile workers ended an 8-day strike Jan. 4 and accepted mediation of their wage & job security demands. The Govt. accused "foreign agents" of trying to tie up Chile with a nationwide strike. [See Vol. XI, pp. 422G, 215L] . . . **Mexico's** oil industry reported Jan. 7 its income in 1951 was a record $207 million from domestic & foreign sales. Rate of daily production was 230,000 barrels at year's end. 267 new wells were drilled in 1951. [See Vol. XI, pp. 414H-J, 287E] . . . **Peru** was asked Jan. 3 by the Intl. League for the Rights of Man to grant a safe-conduct guarantee to Victor Paul Haya de la Torre so he can leave the country. The Peruvian Aprista Party leader has been a refugee in Colombia's Lima Embassy 3 years. The League, which has consultative status with the UN, also submitted its plea to the UN & OAS. [See Vol. XI, p. 220M]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Civilian Output Cut. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson and Defense Production Admin. Manly Fleischmann told the Joint Congressional Com. on Defense Production Jan. 9 that defense need for scarce metal would make new cuts in civilian output necessary in the 2d quarter of 1952. New housing will be reduced from the present 850,000-a-year rate to a 600,000 rate; auto makers will get a top production limit of 930,000 cars but copper & aluminum enough to produce only 800,000, steel enough for 900,000 (this quarter's quota: 930,000) [see Vol. XI, p. 413J]; TV, radio, refrigerator and other civilian goods will be cut about 10% below the first quarter.

Dep. Natl. Production Authority Administrator Henry H. Fowler succeeded Fleischmann as NPA Administrator Jan. 8. Fleischmann retaining only his DPA job. Herbert Johnson, Jones & Laughlin Steel v.p., has been appointed director of the NPA iron & steel division (announced Jan. 6). [See XI, p. 390F-P]

Small Defense Plants Admin. Telford Taylor Jan. 4 created an office of materials with Roger E. Allen as acting director to help small companies get enough scarce materials under the Govt. allocation program. [See Vol. XI, p. 315M]

Price Orders. The Office of Price Stabilization Jan. 5 ordered 5% to 10% roll-backs in wholesale prices of white potatoes, effective Jan. 19. Potato prices were at 105% of parity Dec. 15, 1951, having more than doubled in a year. It was the first OPS ceiling price order affecting fresh vegetables. . . . An order rolling back ceiling prices of raw wool by an average of more than 20% was signed by OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle Jan. 5. An OPS official said the new ceilings are about 40% above world prices. . . . The OPS Jan. 4 authorized 3.45% to 5.19% higher ceiling prices ($65 to $201 a car at retail) for Ford cars under the Capehart Amendment, but the company said there would be no immediate rise in selling prices. [See Vol. XI, p. 422J-K]

1951 U.S. AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

("Automotive News" estimates Jan. 7; see Vol. XI, p. 38C)

Type	1951	1950
Pass. cars.	5,332,665	*6,674,730
Trucks	*1,416,109	1,344,225

Total cars & trucks	1951	1950
U.S.	6,748,774	*8,018,955
(Canada)	(405,427)	

Passenger car output during 1951 (by maker):

Gen. Motors (total)	2,255,350	Chrysler (total)	1,227,893
(Gen. Motors trucks)	(559,751)	Chrysler	162,916
Buick	404,695	De Soto	120,412
Cadillac	103,266	Dodge	320,690
Chevrolet	1,118,101	(Dodge trucks)	(167,860)
Oldsmobile	285,616	Plymouth	623,875
Pontiac	343,672	Crosley	4,801
Ford (total)	1,165,101	Hudson	93,327
Ford	900,860	Nash	160,823
Lincoln	25,387	Packard	76,042
Mercury	238,854	Studebaker	222,570
Kaiser-Frazer	99,221	Willys-Overland	27,537

*Record

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of Dec. 31, 1951; see Vol. XI, p. 319D)

	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1950	July-Dec. 1951	July-Dec. 1950
Receipts	$5,279,410,640	$4,211,496,095	$23,809,099,987	$18,463,658,712
Expenditures	$5,626,602,725	$3,741,955,571	$31,276,342,203	$19,063,012,755
Air Force	$914,057,889	$429,985,941	$5,621,416,298	$2,515,527,222
Army (mil.)	$1,298,316,373	$538,263,036	$7,115,710,345	$2,302,374,443
Army (civ.)	$57,986,023	$86,218,545	$461,813,125	$638,894,290
Navy	$771,365,823	$479,816,099	$4,510,865,633	$2,213,862,289
Mut. Security:				
Econ. & Tech.	$214,186,959	$179,954,075	$1,031,957,979	$1,323,679,425
Mil. aid	$199,207,780	$68,776,622	$921,389,580	$246,584,121
Other	$5,613,568		$5,615,079	
Vets (non-ins.)	$385,608,282	$436,991,985	$2,445,240,461	$2,638,579,206
Int. on debt.	$1,056,756,163	$967,907,828	$2,760,669,199	$2,389,994,696
Deficit	$347,192,085		$7,467,242,215	$599,354,042
Surplus		$469,540,523		

Gross public debt $259,418,600,828; year ago $256,707,571,188.
Gold $22,695,227,884; year ago $22,705,248,119.
Treasury balance $4,294,675,234.68.

Tire Discounts Curbed. The FTC Jan. 3 barred tire makers, effective April 7, from giving discounts or lower prices on single tire & tube shipments of more than a carload. The 4-1 decision, in which Comm. Lowell B. Mason dissented, was taken to reduce "monopolistic conditions." [See Vol. XI, p. 407B]

RESOURCES OF U.S.' BIGGEST BANKS

(Total resources as of Dec. 31, 1951)

Bank of America	$7,617,206,104	Bankers Trust Co.	$2,171,622,285
Natl. City of N.Y.	5,909,863,665	Hanover Bank	1,830,743,586
Chase Natl. Bank	5,607,182,845	First Natl. Bank of Boston	1,676,028,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	3,136,474,524	Irving Trust Co.	1,389,952,025
Mfrs. Trust Co.	2,766,392,897	Bank of Manhattan Co.	1,361,357,315
First Natl Bank of Chicago	2,477,371,530	Cleveland Trust Co.	1,270,191,501

Fed. Reserve Bank of N.Y., world's largest financial institution, had total assets of $13,276,342,000. Net earnings: $69,003,000 ($58,084,000 going to U.S. Treasury) in 1951, against $55,789,000 in 1950.

1951 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(Year's high, low & final figures; sterling currencies in terms of U.S. dollar, other currency in terms of U.S. cent: see Vol. XI, p. 11L)

Country & Unit	High	Low	Dec. 31	Country & Unit	High	Low	Dec. 31
Argentina (peso)	7.25	7.05	7.10	Mexico (peso)	11.60	11.60	11.60
Australia (£)	2.243/8	2.171/2	2.221/2	Neth. (guilder)	26.40	26.27	26.32
Belgium (franc)	2.001/4	1.985/8	1.985/8	New Zealand (£)	2.80	2.773/4	2.773/4
Brazil (cruzeiro)	5.46	5.46	5.46	Norway (krone)	14.03	14.03	14.03
Britain (£)	2.801/2	2.781/8	2.781/4	Pakistan (rupee)	30.30	30.30	30.30
Canada ($)	98.78	93.18	98.78	Peru (sol)	6.75	6.20	6.55
Colombia (peso)	51.75	51.75	51.75	Portugal (escudo)	3.50	3.47	3.591/2
Denmark (krone)	14.52	14.52	14.52	South Africa (£)	2.801/8	2.78	2.78
France (franc)	.283/4	.281/2	.285/8	Sweden (krona)	19.36	19.36	19.36
Hong Kong ($)	17.60	17.50	17.60	Switz. (franc)	23.39	22.89	22.89
India (rupee)	21.04	20.89	20.89	Uruguay (peso)	53.50	39.75	42.50
Italy (lire)*	624.94	624.82	624.91	Venezuela (bolivar)	30.15	30.15	30.15

*Values in lire to the U.S. dollar

ARTS & SCIENCE

Synthetic Soil Chemical Developed. Development of a synthetic chemical, Krilium, which in preliminary tests has increased soil productivity and lessened soil erosion, was announced by the Monsanto Chemical Co. Dec. 29 at the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science meeting in Philadelphia. It is not a plant food, but it increases plant growth and keeps soil from washing or blowing away by adding to the soil's ability to hold water & air. It does this by turning soil into pea-sized lumps with space for water & air between the lumps. Made from polyacrylonitrile, it is said to be 100 to 1,000 times more effective than humus, compost or manure. 60 lb. costing $120 are enough for one acre and might last years. But it will not be commercially available until 1953. U. of Ohio, McGill U., U.S. and state agriculture department scientists joined Monsanto in developing & testing it. [See Vol. XI, p. 311E]

Radio & TV Favorites. Results of *Radio-Television Daily* poll of radio & TV editors Jan. 3: "Man of the Year (1951)"—Jack Benny, radio; Arthur Godfrey, TV. "Woman of the Year"—Tallulah Bankhead, radio; Imogene Coca, TV. Dramatic show—Lux Radio Theater, radio; Studio One, TV. Comedy show—Jack Benny, radio; Red Skelton, TV. Commentator—Edw. R. Murrow, radio; John Cameron Swayze, TV. Documentary—"The Nation's Nightmare," radio; "Crusade in the Pacific," TV. Quiz—"You Bet Your Life," radio & TV. Sportscaster—Harry Wismer, radio; Jimmy Powers, TV. Children's show—"Let's Pretend," radio; Kukla, Fran & Ollie, TV. Song—"Tennessee Waltz," radio; "Because of You," TV. [See Vol. X, p. 371L]

Peking Man War Casualty. Remains of prehistoric Peking Man were on a U.S. refugee train captured by the Japanese in Chinwangtao, China Dec. 7, 1941, Col. William W. Ashurst, who commanded the U.S. Marine detachment in Peiping at the time, said in New York Jan. 5. The bones have never been found, may have been discarded in ignorance by Japanese troops, he said. They were 500,000-year-old skeletons found in a cave at Choukoutien, 35 mi. from Peiping, in 1923.

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Jan. 6; based on national sales)

Fiction: Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny"; Sholem Asch's "Moses"; Nicholas Monsarrat's "The Cruel Sea"; Irving Stone's "The President's Lady"; John P. Marquand's "Melville Goodwin, U.S.A."

Non-Fiction: "The New Yorker 25th Anniversary Album"; Rachel L. Carson's "The Sea Around Us"; Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter"; Fulton Oursler's "The Greatest Book Ever Written"; "The Forrestal Diaries" edited by Walter Millis & E. S. Duffield. [See Vol. XI, p. 391F-G]

NEW BOOKS

THE CONFIDENT YEARS: 1885-1915, by Van Wyck Brooks. 5th & concluding volume of "Makers & Finders: A History of the Writer in America, 1800-1915." Series took 15 years. Jan. 4. (Dutton, 627 pp., $6)†

THE DARK MOMENT by Ann Bridge. A romance set in Turkey of 1914-25. Lit. Guild selection. Jan. 3. (Macmillan, 337 pp., $3.75)*

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS by George Dangerfield. History of the U.S. in early 19th century. Jan. 3. (Harcourt, Brace, 525 pp., $6)†

THE GREAT RASCAL: The Life & Adventures of Ned Buntline, by Jay Monaghan. Biog. of literary rogue (Edw. Zane Carroll Judson). Jan. 7. (Little, Brown, 353 pp., $4.50)†

MISTER ZIP by H. Allen Smith. A satire on Westerns. Jan. 3. (Doubleday, 252 pp., $2.75)*

THE PEOPLE WITH THE DOGS by Christina Stead. Novel of old American family in New York. Jan. 8. (Little, Brown, $3.75)*

ROAD TO THE SUN by Marjory Stoneman Douglas. Novel of a Florida farmer's expiation for murder. Jan. 3. (Rinehart, $3.50)*

THE SEASON'S DIFFERENCE by Frederick Buechner. Symbolic novel of a man who sees "divine" vision. Jan. 7. (Knopf, 303 pp., $3.50)*

WINDS OF THE MORNING by H. L. Davis. A modern Western. BOMC choice. Jan. 4. (Morrow, 344 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

"Master Spy" by Ian Colvin was published Jan. 10, postponed from Nov. 19. [See Vol. XI, p. 383C]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENINGS

ANNA CHRISTIE by Eugene O'Neill. Revival of 1922 Pulitzer Prize play about prostitute, her father & a sailor. Produced by N.Y. City Theater Co. Directed by Michael Gordon. In cast: Celeste Holm, Art Smith, Kevin McCarthy. Jan. 9 at N.Y. City Center. (5-3-0)*

KISS ME KATE. Revival of Cole Porter musical (book by Sam & Bella Spewack). Starring Holly Harris, Robert Wright. Produced by Saint Subber, Lemuel Ayers. Directed by John C. Wilson. Limited run. At Broadway Theater Jan. 8. [See Vol. VIII, p. 426L]

PAL JOEY. Revival of Richard Rodgers-Lorenz Hart musical of 1940 (book by John O'Hara). Presented by Jule Styne, Leonard Key, Anthony B. Farrell. Staged by Robert Alton, David Alexander. Starring Vivienne Segal, Harold Lang. At Broadhurst Jan. 3. (9-0-0)*

CLOSING

GLAD TIDINGS Jan. 5 (100 performances). [See Vol. XI, p. 327E]

*1st fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See Vol. XI, 335L]

OBITUARIES

Carl A. Bohnen, 80, portrait painter who changed sartorial details of his painting of Pres. Truman in 1947 at Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan's suggestion; Jan. 1 in Wilmette, Ill.

John J. Caddigan, 72, composer of 50 songs (*The Rose of No Man's Land*), ex-electric utility official; Jan. 1, Corning, N.Y.

Earl Gladstone Constantine, 66, Bulgarian-born pres. of Natl. Assn. of Hosiery Mfrs.; Jan. 3 in New York.

Jo Davidson, 68, N.Y.-born sculptor who made busts of more famous men than probably any man of his time (FDR, Mussolini, Tagore, Gandhi, Foch, Pershing, Joffre, Anatole France, Tito, David Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson, John D. Rockefeller, Shaw); Jan. 2 in Bercheron, France of a heart attack. He had just returned from Israel where he had made plaster casts of leading Israeli figures. [See Vol. XI, p. 383C]

Dr. William Henry Dean, 41, chief of African Unit of Div. of Econ. Stability of UN; suicide (by gas) Jan. 8 in N.Y. apartment of his father-in-law, Dr. Channing T. Tobias, Negro leader. Dean exhausted himself on a UN technical mission to Somaliland.

Clifford W. Gaylord, 68, pres. & a director of Gaylord Container Corp. (5,000 employes); Jan. 7 in St. Louis.

Sune Walter Grasbeck, 59, Finnish Cellulose Assn. director since 1918, trade delegation figure; Jan. 7 in Helsinki.

Dr. Malcolm M. Haring, 57, director of Mount Laboratory of Monsanto Chem. Co. atomic research plant, Miamisburg, Ohio; Jan. 1 in Dayton, Ohio.

Prof. Henri Hartmann, 91, ex-pres. of French Academy of Medicine, noted surgeon; Jan. 3 in Paris of a heart attack.

William Adolf Irvin, 78, a self-made man who rose to head U.S. Steel Corp. (1932-37); Jan. 1 in New York.

James R. Jack, 85, naval architect, retired MIT prof., designer of 400 vessels; Jan. 6 in Watertown, Mass.

Dr. Toma Jancikovic, 52, a Croatian Peasant Party leader, wartime pro-Titoist; death in Yugoslav prison reported from Paris Jan. 5. He was jailed on a charge of spying for Britain.

Wolfgang L. G. Joerg, 66, polar geographer, chief of Cartographic Records Branch of Natl. Archives; Jan. 7 in Washington.

Frances Kellor, 78, authority on immigration & labor, author of *Out of Work*, books on arbitration; Jan. 4 in New York.

Dr. Robert Foster Kennedy, 67, neurologist, past pres. of American Neurological Society who favored mercy killings, compulsory health insurance, less drinking of water; Jan. 7, N.Y.

Clarence Lindner, 62, publisher of *San Francisco Examiner* (Hearst); Jan. 7 in San Francisco of cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Henry C. Link, 62, v.p. of Psychological Corp., author of *(The Return to Religion, The Rediscovery of Morals),* originator of a public-opinion poll; Jan. 9, Port Chester, N.Y.

Marquess of Linlithgow (born Victor Alexander John Hope), 64, British Viceroy of India 1936-43; Jan. 5 while shooting on his estate near Linlithgow, Scotland. [See Vol. III, p. 347N-P]

William H. Lynn, 63, stage & screen actor who played Erwin Trowbridge in *Three Men on a Horse*; Jan. 5 in New York.

Michael F. McDermott, 63, who solved Snyder-Gray murder case of 1927 as N.Y. Deputy Chief Inspector, later headed security police at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Jan. 3 in New York.

Kenneth Hayes Miller, 75, painter & etcher who taught at Art Students League for 40 years; Jan. 1 in New York.

Col. Zack T. Miller, 74, owner of 101 Ranch (once largest in Oklahoma) and 101 Ranch Wild West Show, both of which failed in 1930s; Jan. 3 in Waco, Tex.

Constant Permeke, 65, Flemish expressionist painter (his masterpiece: *The Betrothed*); Jan. 4 in Brussels.

James V. Rank, 69, flour miller, race-horse owner, elder brother of film maker J. Arthur Rank; Jan. 3 in London.

Peter C. Reilly, 82, philanthropist, pres. of Reilly Chem. Co.; Jan. 4 in Indianapolis.

Fletcher Ruark, 72, Canadian poet, retired v.p. & secy. of Hiram Walker & Sons; Jan. 1 in Windsor (struck by car).

Edward Seiler, 40, who wrote words for *When the Lights Go on Again All Over the World, I Don't Want to Set the World on Fire* (music by Sol Marcus); Jan. 1, Linden, N.J., heart attack.

Dr. Charles Clark Stillman, 74, dir. emeritus of School of Social Admin. of Ohio State U.; Jan. 5 in Columbus, Ohio.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL BOWL RESULTS JAN. 1

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.—Illinois 40, Stanford 14.
Sugar Bowl, New Orleans—Maryland 28, Tennessee 13.
Orange Bowl, Miami—Georgia Tech 17, Baylor 14.
Cotton Bowl, Dallas—Kentucky 20, Texas Christian U. 7.
'Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Fla.—Miami 14, Clemson 0.
Sun Bowl, El Paso, Tex.—Texas Tech 25, College of the Pacific 14.
Salad Bowl, Phoenix, Ariz.—Houston 26, Dayton 21.
Tangerine Bowl, Orlando, Fla.—Stetson 35, Arkansas State 20.
Steel Bowl, Birmingham—Bethune-Cookman J.C. 27, Texas College 13.
Prairie View Bowl, Houston, Tex.—Prairie View 27, Arkansas A&M 26.
Oleander Bowl, Galveston, Tex.—Hinds (Miss.) 27, San Angelo J.C. 22.
Pineapple Bowl, Honolulu—San Diego State 34, Hawaii 13.
Cherry Bowl, Yokohama, Japan—Camp Drake Army, 26, Yokosuka Naval 12.
Senior Bowl for all-star college seniors turning professional, in Mobile, Ala. Jan. 5—North 20, South 6. [See Vol. XI, pp. 424B, 12H]

Flying. Miami Intl. Trophy race held in Miami Jan. 5-6 was won by Lt. Cmdr. Jack Becker, 31, ex-Navy fighter pilot, whose best average time in a Grumman Wildcat was 319 mph.

Golf. $17,500 Los Angeles Open: won Jan. 8 by Tom Bolt, 32, of Durham, N.C., in playoff with Jack Burke Jr. & E. J. (Dutch) Harrison. Bolt won $4,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 408L] . . . $3,300 Jacksonville, Fla. women's open: won Jan. 6 by Louise Suggs of Carrollton, Ga., for $750. [See Vol. XI, 392J; X, 168D]

Track. Russia's official entry in the 1952 Summer Olympics, received in Helsinki Jan. 5, raised the number of countries entered in the summer games to 54. [See Vol. XI, p. 424E] . . . Fred Wilt of New York set a flat-floor record of 8 mins. 59.5 secs. for the 2-mi. run in the Brooklyn Knights of Columbus Games Jan. 5. [See Vol. XI, p. 144N]

College Reform Plan. A special sports reform committee of college presidents sent the American Council on Education's Executive Com. Jan. 7 its final recommendations on a college sports reform program: eliminate all special financial, scholastic & entertainment favors for athletes; make athletic departments function on the same basis & scale as other faculty departments; adopt national starting & ending dates for football, basketball & baseball seasons; eliminate post-season & off-campus games & tournaments and out-of-season team practice; bar freshmen from varsity teams and transfer students from teams of their new schools for one year. The committee, headed by Pres. John A. Hannah of Michigan State, said high school athletes should pick their colleges without special blandishments from any, also that college administrations should control all aid funds for athletes. The recommendations will become "policy" in 976 universities, colleges & school systems if accepted by the entire ACE. The Presidents Com. said 6 sectional accrediting agencies have indicated they would help keep schools in line with the code. [See Vol. XI, p. 408G]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Byrnes Backs Segregation. Gov. James F. Byrnes acted to keep school segregation in South Carolina Jan. 8 by asking the Legislature to submit a resolution at the next general election to repeal the state's constitutional provisions for a public school system. This would free state legislators to take any steps they see fit if the Supreme Court overturns a lower court ruling that the state has a right to segregate Negroes. [See Vol. XI, p. 207G]

S.C. Gov. Herman Talmadge assailed the Arthur Godfrey, Ken Murray, Clifton Fadiman and other television shows in his newspaper *The Statesman* Jan. 5 for violating the spirit of Southern segregation laws in programs beamed to the South. He denounced shows in which Negro & white performers of both sexes appear "on a purely social, equal basis." [See Vol. XI, p. 239D]

Accrediting Reform Urged. The Natl. Comm. on Accrediting, representing 1,200 of the U.S.' 1,600 colleges & universities, urged in Washington Jan. 8 the elimination of more than 300 independent college-accrediting agencies. Colleges should be accredited, instead, by the 6 regional accrediting associations, the commission said. It accused some of the medical, chemical, legal and other professional societies of imposing a "guild system" on the U.S. educational system and often using their authority "for professional & economic protection of the members of the professions." They artificially limit the number of persons who can be trained to enter a profession and frequently interfere in the rights of faculty & governing board members, it said. [See p. 12H]

MISCELLANEOUS

Flying Enterprise Sinks. The 6,711-ton Isbrandtsen Line freighter *Flying Enterprise* sank 35 mi. off Lizard Point, southwest England Jan. 10 after a heroic attempt to save it by its captain, Henrik Kurt Carlsen, 37, Danish-born American citizen of Woodbridge, N.J. He had ordered the ship's 10 passengers and 40 crewmen—one of whom died later—to abandon the ship Dec. 29 after it cracked in a storm and began to list. He stayed aboard alone until Kenneth R. Dancy, 27, 1st mate of the British Admiralty tug *Turmoil* joined him Jan. 4. The tug took the *Enterprise* in tow but the line snapped. The ship, listing 60° to 80°, sank in heavy seas after both men had jumped free and were picked up. The captain's courage attracted world attention. King Frederik IX of Denmark knighted him.

Mine Blast Report. An Illinois state report Jan. 8 blamed faulty rock dusting of the New Orient Mine, West Frankfort, for the severity of the explosion which killed 119 miners Dec. 21. A state mine inspector had approved the rock-dusting Dec. 11. Methane & coal gas exploded. The Fed. of Mines found inadequate ventilation, faulty electrical equipment being used and large coal dust accumulations. The 2 reports disagreed on whether cigarettes or an electric spark set off the blast. [See Vol. XI, p. 416L]

Disasters. At least 93 persons were killed in an earthquake in Turkey Jan. 3. [See Vol. XI, p. 384M] . . . 347 highway fatalities were reported in the U.S. Dec. 29-Jan. 1 by the AP. [See Vol. XI, p. 409F-G] . . . Atlantic City's worst fire Jan. 7 caused $4 million damage, destroyed 4 hotels, 2 Boardwalk blocks. [See Vol. XI, p. 416N) . . . *Pennsylvania,* States Steamship Co. freighter, was abandoned by its 45-man crew in the Pacific 465 mi. nw. of Vancouver Island Jan. 9 after the ship cracked open in a storm. No trace of either ship or crew was found Jan. 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 424H]

South Bombings. Mrs. Harriet Moore, 49, died in Sanford, Fla. Jan. 3 of injuries suffered in the blast that killed her husband, Harry T. Moore, Negro leader, Dec. 25. A bomb wrecked the home of Hugh Bentley, anti-vice crusader, in Phenix City, Ala. Jan. 9. Ft. Benning, Ga. is nearby. [See Vol. XI, p. 416N]